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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Volume III No. 10 | Royal Oak, Michigan | March 8, 1937

Most Vital Issue "Since Secession!"

See Page 5

Is Converted By Talks of Fr. Coughlin

Episcopal Clergyman For 23 Years Moved By Radio Discourses On Social Justice

An Episcopal clergyman for 23 years, and rector since 1927 of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Flushing, Long Island, the Rev. Leo Leonard Twinem announced to his astounded congregation on Sunday, February 21, that he had been baptized into the Roman Catholic faith.

He added that he had been **converted largely by Father Charles E. Coughlin's radio preaching, particularly on his social justice program.**

The Rev. Mr. Twinem announced that he had resigned his Episcopal rectorate and as a lay member of the Catholic faith had already engaged as a teacher.

Baptized By Fr. Gillis

The former clergyman was baptized on December 19 by the Rev. James J. Gillis, editor of the Catholic World, in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York City. Dr. George J. Ryan, member of the New York state board of regents, acted as his sponsor.

His decision to affiliate with the Roman Catholic faith was not sudden, the Rev. Mr. Twinem told his congregation. He said that he had been a student and admirer of the Catholic church since his seminary days. Among the strong influences, upon his decision, he disclosed, were the writings of Cardinal Newman, the late G. K. Chesterton, Alfred Noyes, the Rev. Seldon P. Delaney and Father Gillis.

Presbyterian Minister's Son

Born in Fairmont, W. Va., a son of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Mr. Twinem was educated at Wooster (Ohio) College, Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary. He entered the Episcopal ministry in 1914 and was ordained to the priesthood three years later.

Mr. Twinem has served as lieutenant chaplain in the United States Navy and for a time taught and lectured. At present he is living in his country home in Sharon, Conn., where he is writing magazine articles.

He was married to Miss Mary H. Rossiter in 1925.

Social Justice Year in the News

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Cattleman of Old West
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All Capital Hidden Taxes
Is Agog Over Court Issue
National Farmers' Union Backs Social Justice Idea
Farm Shortage May Bring Wage Troubles
EYES & EARS
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150,000 to Attend N. U. S. J. Convention
Produce For Use At a Fair Profit
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Why I Walked Out on the Bell Committee
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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE
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Victories in Pennsylvania
Smashing Success in Ohio Primaries Added to National Union Victory Roll

Headlines clipped at random from the files of SOCIAL JUSTICE recall some high points of the paper's initial year.

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Court Stand to Be Argued By President

Regards Re-Election As Mandate to Continue "Prosperity" at All Cost, Senators Told

Washington advices disclose that the private conferences which President Roosevelt is holding with senate leaders over his Supreme Court proposal are "the most frank and forthright of his entire career."

Accepting his re-election as **a "mandate from the people" to preserve at all costs the degree of prosperity already won,** the president is reported to be telling senators that Congress must be given the power to solve basic industrial and agricultural problems" **or the country will head into another depression cycle.**

He misses the point that the "mandate" was voted on the guarantee of reforms **under the Constitution.**

In a copyrighted statement in the New York Times on March 1, the president says:

"When I retire to private life on Jan. 20, 1941, I do not want to leave this country in the condition Buchanan left it to Lincoln. If I cannot, in the brief time given me to attack its deep and disturbing problems, solve these problems, I hope at least to have moved them well on the way to solution by my successor. It is absolutely essential that this solving process begin at once."

Power over minimum wages and maximum working hours and the abolition of child labor are to be his immediate objective, the conferences indicate.

In a radio appeal to the nation later this week the executive is expected to cite a whole list of recovery bills held up by the debate—reorganization, flood control, drouth relief, farm tenancy and crop insurance, hurriedly crammed into the law hopper.

Social Justice National Debate . . .

Industrial Stupidity

By Father Coughlin

TO REPRINT what we said two months ago, **"labor and agriculture are in the saddle while the owners of industry, or capitalist class, are rapidly losing both their influence and control."**

The above statement proves truer and truer every day. Strikes are multiplying. The epidemic of sit-downism is spreading over America like a black plague.

It is too early to estimate with accuracy the outcome of this industrial revolution. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that the stupidity of the General Motors Corporation has given an impetus to it which is altogether alarming.

This thought has been voiced not only in the ranks of labor. Business men and industrialists are not hesitating to discredit this corporation insofar as it has aided and abetted and promoted the growth and development of the C. I. O. under the leadership of Mr. Lewis.

Had General Motors the sagacity to settle the sit-down strike within the first 24 hours after it had started; had this corporation been gifted with enough foresight **to pay a minimum annual living wage,** America would not be facing the crisis which is just around the corner.

How long will it be before the words of St. James, the Apostle will be applied to the American capitalist?

From the New Testament the following is printed:

"Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl in your miseries, which shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted; and your garments are moth eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be for a testimony against you, and shall eat your flesh like fire. You have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers, who have reaped down your fields, which by fraud has been kept back by you, crieth: and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. You have feasted upon earth: and in riotousness you have nourished your hearts, in the day of slaughter. You have condemned and put to death the Just One, and he resisted you not."

Is it not time for capital to see the handwriting on the wall? Is it not opportune for capital to hold a national convention and **agree to pay forthwith a minimum annual living wage to labor?**

If capital fails to do this, it will "weep and howl in its miseries" as it is lashed from pillar to post by the whip of confiscation in the hands of John Lewis and other labor leaders.

The victory won by Lewis may be Pyrrhic. He does not know enough to move towards the goal of a regulated dollar. Because of this ignorance labor will be no better off even though capital is destroyed.

It is evident that the federal government does not care to regulate the dollar and stabilize a minimum annual living wage. If it had this much sagacity, it would outlaw strikes, and call for an amendment to the Constitution. If necessary, it would ask for Congress to have the power to legislate accordingly, and spank both the duPonts and the Lewises, who, together, are creating a national disturbance that is intolerable.

What Do YOU Think?

THE national debate proceeds.

Interest, as manifested by the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, is positively alive. Evidently our readers have been waiting for just this opportunity to express their views, knowing that they will not be made public without written permission.

At this date I can assure all those who have entered the debate that SOCIAL JUSTICE is conducting no "yes-men's club." Many of these letters are startling in their conclusions. Others are thought-provoking in their logic. All of them have been written with pens dipped into the ink pot of sincerity.

Independent of good or bad grammar, of correct or incorrect spelling, each letter received is safeguarded, perused and filed on the theory that no one letter is more important than another letter.

One week from today the computations and percentages resulting from the first poll of opinion on the subjects of Politicians and Democracy will be presentable.

Meanwhile the national debate must go on. Today's subject revolves around Capital and Labor.

Read the questions. Arrive at honest answers. Pen approximately 100 words on your final conclusion. Mail your letter directly to me at Royal Oak, Michigan.

For one year I have been helping you, to the best of my ability, insofar as I have been thinking out loud for your benefit.

Seriously, I am in need of your help now.

Do not underestimate your ability to form a conclusion.

Charles E. Coughlin

About Labor

1. **Are laborers, as a class, poorly educated in government?**
2. **Are laborers, as a class, irreligious?**
3. **Are laborers, as a class, capable of judging political good from political wrong?**
4. **Are laborers, as a class, easily influenced by promising politicians?**
5. **Are laborers, as a class, prone to follow agitators who fail to bring about lasting reform?**
6. **Are laborers, as a class, still underpaid?**
7. **Are laborers, as a class, inordinate in their economic demands?**
8. **Are laborers, as a class, losing faith in congressional representatives?**
9. **Are laborers, as a class, justified in rebelling against capitalists, politicians and their own inefficient leaders?**
10. **Are laborers, as a class, aware that the manufacturers of money are in league with this government or any other government?**
11. **Are laborers, as a class, fighting a hopeless battle for economic relief as long as the money question is not settled?**

John L. Lewis Helping New Deal 'Sell' New N. R. A. to Working Man

C. I. O. Chief Sees Hope to Be Dictator

By the Labor Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

When, in the early days of the New Deal, the Brain Trusters labored and brought forth the NRA, they said one to another:

"We need a hard-boiled, dramatic type of man who will administer this act in a way to arouse public consciousness."

So they chose a strutting ex-army officer by the name of General Hugh Johnson.

Then they huddled their intellects a second time and ruminated as follows:

"Now we need another man, strong and purposeful, to act as our ambassador to the laboring masses—a man who will convince the working people that the NRA will cure all their troubles."

So they chose John Llewellyn Lewis and put his Fourth of July oratory to work among coal miners and other toilers.

It happened that John Llewellyn was in wide disrepute at the time as an alleged "traitor to labor." Enemies were attacking him from all sides because of the hardships he had visited upon his mine followers, and it was generally conceded that he was through.

Lewis Approved By Prof. Tugwell

But this popular attitude soon was vitiated when a certain soothsayer by the name of Rexford Guy Tugwell looked with favor on Lewis and began to bruit the word in high places that the mine leader was the Olympian voice of labor.

John L. co-operated wholeheartedly with the professors who were running the government and bared his teeth in defense of their theories. It was in his interest to do so since the patronage of the new administration was tantamount to a remission of his past offenses in the eyes of the public. Thus, he had little difficulty regaining his lost place among the miners. He battled down the line for Section 7-A and, meanwhile Tugwell kept everybody, principally President Roosevelt, informed of the good work.

Lewis Using Plans for New NRA

Today, in Washington, the second chapter of the drama is about to be presented. Plans for another NRA are taking form. The administration is determined to re-enact similar legislation at this session. White House spokesmen are carrying out orders to talk it up.

Lewis' strike endeavors dovetail so snugly with the labor program of the administration that the situation cannot be dismissed as a mere matter of coincidence. Lewis knows and the New Deal knows that the nation-wide strike epidemic is a timely stroke and is calculated to be of service in bludgeoning industrial employers into a receptive mood for whatever labor legislation is passed.

Almost overnight the vertical union chief has set the stage for the greatest conflict in the nation's history.

He paralyzed production in all but a few of the 69 General Motors plants and in hundreds of other factories in the automobile and related industries. He is organizing steel workers with the intention of crippling the iron and steel plants also. And indications are that the strikes he has engineered will be purposely dragged out for some time, possibly until spring.

The coal miners' wage agreements with the operators expire then and Lewis is expected to play his last card by calling 500,000 members of his United Mine Workers union from the pits.

Plans to Become Labor Dictator

If the plot is successful Lewis will be in control of American mass industry. In short, he will have realized his ambition to be the industrial dictator of the nation.

There is nothing in the record to support the claim of Lewis that industrial unionism is the only salvation of American workers.

Mr. Lewis' own United Mine Workers union is an industrial organization and as such should provide a basis for his claim. Yet three years ago, the UMWA was in a state of chaos. It was rescued from certain disaster by the labor provisions of the NRA. These provisions, by the way, were adopted by Congress at the behest of the American Federation of Labor, which Lewis in his moment of power now seeks to crush.

When the NRA was declared unconstitutional, Lewis sought support for the enactment of the Guffey Coal Act, which guaranteed miners the right of collective bargaining. The craft unionists felt the measure, as drafted by Lewis, was unfair to them and could have defeated the bill had they chosen to oppose it. Instead, they stepped aside and adjured congress to go to the aid of the mine workers.

This Strike on for Three Years

Wide World Photo.

A new high in strike endurance records has been set by two Chicago cooks, Albert Weber (left) and Conrad Frisch, who have been "picketing" the fashionable Edgewater Beach Hotel for the last three years. Despite "delay" in their strike settlement, the two men are carrying on, although inclined to suspect that the new "sitdown" technique may "have something."

British People Grateful to SOCIAL JUSTICE for Story on King's Ouster

The January 15 edition of "Social Credit," official organ of the Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., published in London, England, devoted page 184 to SOCIAL JUSTICE'S story of December 21 on the abdication of King Edward. Under the caption "How Father Coughlin Exposed Bankers' Ramp Against Edward," the London newspaper quotes at length from the SOCIAL JUSTICE article and adds this editorial comment:

"The British people are indebted to Father Coughlin for publishing this article; so, too, are the people of America, for they also suffer under the same dictators who deposed our King.

"It may transpire that the policy which the abdication of King Edward VIII is intended to facilitate, will intensify the seeming opposition between the interests of the people of the United States and Great Britain.

"If this occurs, Father Coughlin's readers, at least, should recognize such artificially engendered friction for what, in fact, it will be—merely an automatic result, like war itself, of financial policy, which is directed to keeping the peoples of all nations in chains.

"This is the 'bankers' plot' in which even the love of a King and Emperor was only a pawn."

It is with no desire to single out the writer of the following letter for aciduous comment, but merely to show how unwilling a large part of the public is to accept a new fact even when, with difficulty and expense, it is obtained for them.

Some weeks ago SOCIAL JUSTICE received this scorching rebuke:

"Dear Father Coughlin:

"In December 21 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE there was an article by Justin Soval re ex-King Edward of Britain which beside being untrue was disgusting.

"We believe in what you are fighting for but lately have become 'fed up' with methods of attaining your objective. It is high time citizens of this country attended to their own knitting and put their own house in order, instead of meddling and messing with any and all foreign countries' problems, including a king's affairs with a divorcee.

"Kindly discontinue mailing us SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"—A. J. Springer.

"Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn."

Editor's Note: It is to be regretted that Mr. Springer's paper was cancelled before last week's edition when the SOCIAL JUSTICE story of December 21, about the king's abdication was confirmed by an admission from a British cabinet soucce.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

THERE has been too much loose talk, since the nation was turned upside down on February 5, about "indefensible" 5 to 4 decisions by which the Supreme Court wrecked the New Deal formula for Utopia.

One wonders, as one sits at his secluded desk, if the people who are attacking the Supreme Court for its "devastating" 5 to 4 decisions know that, during the entire Roosevelt regime, there have been but two such decisions

Do those — who talk more than they think—ever stop to consider that both laws declared unconstitutional by a 5 to 4 vote were not at any time ingredients in the Roosevelt ian panacea?

For the information of those who EMOTE rather than THINK, the only laws nullified by a 5 to 4 vote were:

1. The Railway Pension Act.
2. The Municipal Bankruptcy Act.

Neither came from the Salvation Squad at the west end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

* * *

The issue which the president has been emphasizing, above all others, as a background for his bid to supplant the Constitution, is the distressful condition of the American workingman.

What had the New Deal done for the workingman that was wrecked by the Supreme Court? There is a direct and all-inclusive answer to that question:

The NRA was the life-line which the New Deal threw out to the worker.

How did the Supreme Court divide when NRA was declared unconstitutional?

The answer is that IT DID NOT DIVIDE.

Everyone of the "nine old men," in an unanimous decision, decreed that NRA was out of step with both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution.

Even the three justices who voted for the Triple A and two other New Deal laws (there have been only two 6 to 3 decisions) said that the NRA could not be squared with the Constitution.

Who was in the right—the Supreme Court or the New Deal?

* * *

For years, in every school in the country, from every public rostrum, in every court in the nation, we have been taught that the federal government was given power by the Constitution only over interstate commerce.

Every American, even though he knew nothing else about the Constitution, unquestionably knew about the interstate commerce clause.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, mentioned almost daily for long years in the newspapers, has been a monumental reminder that

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

One Candle

A TIME-HONORED custom has associated candles with anniversaries. This issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE marks its first anniversary. The one candle is appropriately symbolic of the present status of SOCIAL JUSTICE. We appreciate that we are nothing more than a candle shining in the dark. It is not false humility which impells us to suggest that our candle may be hidden under a bushel at times. Nor is it a false hope we entertain to envision the day when its shining will help guide the footsteps of the American people along the pathway which leads to the clear noon-day shining of social justice.

Because we believed that there was, and still is, a definite function to be fulfilled by this publication, we ventured to establish it even at the cost of risking an outlay of capital which would have deterred wiser and more prudent men from rushing in where fools feared not to tread.

Journalism is one of the many arts which have succumbed to commercialism. Publishers print papers primarily to make money. In the spirit of modern capitalism most newspapers are dedicated to the principle of production for a profit.

Insofar as this is the motivating leverage which spins the presses of the land, it is clearly evident why the vast majority of daily, weekly and monthly news journals and magazines refrain from campaigning for a just living annual wage for labor. They are content to expend most of their efforts to promote a profit for the advertisers.

This is not intended to be an aciduous criticism. Rather, the above thought is expressed to point out a section of the field which SOCIAL JUSTICE planned to plow. Plainly, we have opposed production for profit from the beginning. We have supported **production for use at a profit, working towards the objective of a living annual wage for labor, independent of all advertisers.**

* * *

How well we have succeeded is a matter of opinion. As yet we have reaped no harvest. We still find ourselves behind the plow—a plow which, sometimes, is snagged by buried boulders of opposition, and at others by rotten stumps of once-flourishing trees.

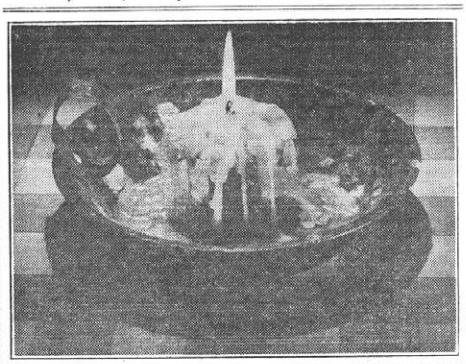
Nevertheless, the plowing process must precede the reaping. When the entire field will have been prepared for the sowing of the seed is a matter of conjecture.

With the metaphor employed in the preceding paragraphs there is necessarily associated the parable of the sower who went out to sow. Some seed fell upon rocks. Others fell upon the highway where birds of the air ate them up. And other some fell up good soil.

It is readily admitted that the large circulation attained by SOCIAL JUSTICE, even before it was one month old, should not be taken too seriously. It was an election year circulation built up by subscribers who had valid hopes of accomplishing the impossible.

SOCIAL JUSTICE was plain in stating on many occasions that the New Deal-ocrats would be elected despite every opposition. Nevertheless, its editorial policy refused to back a winner even though it was foreseen that he would be a winner. This journal has always backed principles and will continue to back principles even at the cost of losing its last subscriber.

A publication is like a man insofar as he is known by the enemies he makes. SOCIAL JUSTICE certainly has not had the friendship of the modern capitalists. It does not rejoice in the applause of politicians, Democrats or otherwise. Its ears have grown accustomed to the cat-calls of Communism. Others, too numerous to mention by name, have joined in the chorus of opposition,



playing their supporting part to the three soloists just mentioned.

If an act of thanksgiving should characterize our first birthday, it will be offered up because of the enemies we have made and for them.

* * *

During the past year many of our critics have flattered us by using the words, "social justice," in their speeches and writings. We are happy insofar as we have registered our title to the use of these two words as the name of this publication. We are still happier insofar as we boldly print our entire 16 principles which formulate a complete program. Up to date our critics have not flattered us with the adoption of our program **although they have not attempted to show wherein any one of the principles is in error.**

The four years ahead of us are more important than the year behind us. Politicians will use not only the name of Social Justice but also the language of our principles in proposing suitable legislation. Will these same politicians remain constant to the pre-election promises of achieving their results within the Constitution? Your guess will be as accurate as mine.

During the four years to come it will be our province to match the proposals of these politicians with the principles for the purpose of finding out whether or not the old game of placing a round peg in a square hole will be the order of the day.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will not back strikes or strikers whose objective fails to take into consideration the rising cost of living.

We will not sustain politicians who are bent on junking the Constitution. We will not play up to our readers for the privilege of rubbing their fur in the right direction. We have no advertisers to fear. Our only fear is truth and God. These we will not desert. Candidly, gentle reader (or should I say, disappointed reader) are you in harmony with this policy, or do you prefer the pages of this paper be devoted to political fiction, to social compromise, with the added suggestion that our ink should take on the hue of a red, red rose. (Perhaps some of the more conservative would appreciate a pink carnation!)

As publisher, some of our readers have criticized us for not employing the artistry of a modern cover. One bright politician suggested that we should use (his own words) "a happy, laughing damsel" on our front page.

As much as SOCIAL JUSTICE loves the ladies and recognizes the need of their support, it must refrain from employing the psychology of eye appeal. Believe it or not, **our editorial policy still believes in the possibility of brain appeal.** We have not lost faith in the American

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Questions and Answers

Individualism

Inasmuch as you very often employ the term, "rugged individualism," will you kindly insert a brief explanation of its meaning in your "Questions and Answers" column?

—M. King.

Chicago, Ill.

Rugged individualism embraces the philosophy that everyone should be allowed to conduct his business as he pleases, without regard for justice and the public good. It fails to recognize the close relationship existing between public welfare and private gain. It permits the material gains of one person to dominate and control the human needs of another person. As a result, fellow citizens are not treated with fairness, but suffer oppression, or extortion, or discrimination.

Money Supply

When you advocate that more money be placed in circulation, do you mean that this additional money should be merely handed out to the unemployed? If not, in what other way could increased circulation be effected?

—H. L. Meyer.

Los Angeles, Calif.

If more money were placed in circulation, it would not merely be handed out to the unemployed. Through the medium of loans, currency can be placed into the hands of business men and manufacturers who employ it by estbalishing new business places or increasing production in existing establishments. This, in turn, would bring work to the laborer through whom currency would flow into every channel of trade and commerce. The difficulty, under our present economic order, is that the Federal Reserve bankers lend money into existence and recall the loans at their pleasure, thus making the entire money structure collapsible.

Constitution

Since I have just recently begun to familiarize myself with the program of Father Coughlin and his paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, I am not yet acquainted with all phases of the program. However, the accusation is quite general that you are opposed to some of the provisions of our Constitution. Is this true?

—J. G.

Miami, Fla.

The program of social justice is in no way opposed to the fundamental principles of the Constitution. We are not finding fault with or advocating any radical changes in this great instrument under which our nation was established. The advocates of social justice are dedicated to the policy of upholding and safeguarding its doctrines, as proven most recently by our stand against the method by which the executive revision of the Supreme Court was recommended.

Collective Bargaining

Will you kindly explain specifically just what is meant by collective bargaining?

—A. Williams.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Collective bargaining is one of the methods used by organized laborers to strengthen their position as wage-earners. It is the unionized workers' practice of negotiating, in a body, with their employers in the hope of securing higher wages, better working conditions, etc. If their demands are refused, the laborers then often act in unison to boycott or strike against the unyielding employers.

"Greatest Issue Since Secession"

Challenge to U.S. Seen by Lippman

Comment in press and public forum on the president's bold bid to seize the Supreme Court continues unabated. That of Walter Lippman, national editorial commentator, will lead this week's quotations. Says Mr. Lippman:

"If the American people do not rise up and defeat this measure, then they have lost their instinct for liberty and their understanding of constitutional government.

"The precedent is evil. If it is accepted that Mr. Roosevelt can remake the Supreme Court by changing its personnel, any president with a majority of Congress behind him **can do anything he wishes to do.**

"I do not say that Mr. Roosevelt is a dictator or that he wishes to be one. But I do say he is proposing to create the necessary precedent, and to establish the political framework for, and to destroy the safeguards against, a dictator. . . .

"No issue so great or so deep has been raised in America since secession. No blow has been struck, which, if it is successful, would so deeply injure the moral foundations of the Republic."

Not Honest, Moley Says

Raymond Moley, former member of the Roosevelt "brain trust," said the president's proposal for changing the Supreme Court "strikes at the heart of democratic government."

Moley, now a magazine editor, said there "must be a change," but denounced Roosevelt's plan as the wrong way to go about it.

"The final answer of the president's supporters," said Moley, "is to point out that amendment takes too long."

"What emergency in a democracy has ever justified the abandonment of democracy's primary principle—popular consent to fundamental change?" Prof. Moley warns.

President's Plans Carefully Laid

"Those who worked with the president on his Supreme Court message to Congress say that it was one of the most carefully thought-out steps he has ever taken," report Drew Pearson and Robert Allen.

"It was generally admitted around the White House, even by the president himself, that his "horse and buggy" tirade against the Supreme Court was a boner.

"Therefore he was especially cautious not to get out on a limb twice.

"Many Roosevelt advisers urged him to propose a constitutional amendment, and for a time this was seriously considered. An amendment limiting the power of the court would pass Congress easily, it was believed, but one very important development influenced Roosevelt in deciding against this.

"Word came to him from various sources that a drive was already under way on the part of Liberty League forces to influence state legislatures. In fact, the reports were that big business interests were raising money to buy up legislatures, if necessary, to kill such an amendment.

"Buying up legislatures is not so difficult in certain states. It has been done in individual cases in the past, and to defeat an amendment would require only 13 states.

"These reports were checked, and Roosevelt finally became convinced that a constitutional amendment would be too risky and in any event would take too long."

"Recall It," Pleads Birmingham News

"This newspaper has counted itself a friend of the president. It has honored him for his great achievements and his high purposes. It believes that the platform adopted by the Philadelphia convention which nominated him for re-election was the greatest political platform ever drafted in the history of the United States. It would like to see that platform fulfilled, but fulfilled entirely in the spirit and through the processes of our constitutional democracy.

"This newspaper is profoundly troubled by this proposal, which could only mean the destruction of the position which the Supreme Court now holds as one of the pillars of our democracy. It is gravely alarmed at the division produced by this proposal . . .

"Of one thing this paper feels certain: this crisis has in it the seeds of the decay of constitutional democracy as the American nation has always known it.

"No possible compromise on the principle involved in the president's Supreme Court proposal could alter the principle itself. No difference in degree could make a difference in kind. The only safe way out of this crisis would be for the president to abandon his plan.

"Recall it, Mr. President!"

Argentine Press Voices Concern

Leading newspapers of Buenos Aires, Argentina, said the court reform proposals of President Roosevelt were interesting to Argentina because the general governmental system is based largely on that of the United States.

La Nacion said editorially that whether the idea is efficacious in the United States, "countries like ours in which there arise constitutional transgressions of gravity need to count on a tribunal which may be capable of holding them in check."

"We do not applaud the proceedings," said LaPrensa, "because although the projected reforms are within the letter of the United States Constitution, inasmuch as it is within the power of Congress to organize the federal courts, they go contrary to its spirit which is essentially opposed to the dominion, even though it be transitory, or executive power or Congress over the judicial power."

How Supreme Court Has Ruled on New Deal's Pet Legislation

From the United States News:

Out of 10 Supreme Court decisions affecting legislation approved by the president has flowed approval for two of the experiments undertaken in the past three years as coming within the scope of national authority. The court held:

1. That the federal government, **as a consequence of its broad power to coin money and regulate its value,** can impair a private contract to pay obligations in a particular kind of money. Five of the nine judges approved the action by which Congress and the president invalidated contracts to pay obligations in gold dollars.

2. That the federal government, under its war and navigation powers, can dispose of electric power produced as an incident of the use of those powers and can go so far as to build transmission lines to seek a market for that power. Eight justices concurred in this conclusion affecting the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Only Two Cases Win Approval

But from then on the court built a record of what the government is without power to do. The court held:

1. That Congress could not delegate blanket powers to the president to control the marketing of oil produced in violation of state laws. Eight justices concurred in this view.

2. That imposition by the federal government of a system of retirement pensions for railroad employes involved a violation of constitutional protections to property and was illegal. Five judges took this view, casting some doubt on the new national old-age pension system, while four opposed them.

3. That the clause in the Constitution giving the federal government authority over interstate commerce does not give it authority to establish industrial codes designed to govern production of goods, because production is not commerce. All of the justices joined in this decision upsetting N. R. A. because price, production, labor and other controls were all thrown in together.

4. That the national government is without authority to force a creditor to make concessions to a mortgage debtor by establishing a mortgage moratorium. All nine judges agreed to this in throwing out a farm mortgage moratorium law.

Court Throws Out Triple A

5. That production of agricultural commodities is a local activity and cannot be interfered with directly or indirectly by the government in Washington. Six justices joined in this conclusion upsetting the A. A. A., while three disagreed with them.

6. That taxes may not be levied as part of an illegal effort to regulate production, and persons against whom such a tax was assessed may enjoin collection of the tax. About $300-million of processing taxes assessed under the A. A. A. were not collected as a result of this unanimous decision of the court.

7. That the Securities and Exchange Commission is without authority to deny to an individual proposing to issue securities the right to withdraw an application for approval once it is filed with the commission. Six justices joined in that opinion, which contained caustic references to possible governmental tyranny, while three dissented.

8. That production of coal is a purely local matter and cannot be regulated by the government. Five justices joined in agreeing that the whole Guffey coal act, involving these points, should be thrown out. Chief Justice Hughes thought that price fixing for coal moving in interstate commerce would be legal. Three justices went further than the chief justice in disagreeing with the majority.

Box Score on New Deal Cases

Hot Oil Case	8 to 1—Lost
Gold Clause	5 to 4—Won
Rail Pensions	5 to 4—Lost
N. R. A.	9 to 0—Lost
Farm Mortgage Moratorium	9 to 0—Lost
A. A. A.	6 to 3—Lost
Rice Millers	9 to 0—Lost
T. V. A.	8 to 1—Won
Securities Act	6 to 3—Lost
Guffey Coal Act	6 to 3—Lost

Washington and Webster Foresaw Peril of Dictator

In a letter which George Washington wrote to John Jay, shortly after his election as first president, gave his "horse and buggy" views on the Supreme Court. He wrote:

"There must be a court, perpetual and supreme, to which all questions of internal dispute between states or people be referred. This court must be greater than the Executive, greater than any individual or state, separated and apart from any political party. You must be the first official head of this court."

Daniel Webster sounded this famous warning about the Constitution:

"It is hardly too strong to say that the Constitution was made to guard against the danger of good intentions, real or pretended. There are men in all ages who mean to exercise power usefully—but who mean to exercise it. They mean to govern well, but they mean to govern; they promise to be kind masters, but they mean to be masters. They think they need but little restraint upon themselves. Their notion of the public interest is apt to be quite closely connected with their own exercise of authority. The love of power may sink too deep in their own hearts even for their own security."

Communist Press Backs Court Plan

The Daily Worker, organ of the Communist party of the United States, announces in an editorial that it **is thoroughly in favor of President Roosevelt's plan to curb the Supreme Court.**

"The landslide for Roosevelt in November was an overwhelming mandate for Roosevelt to destroy the powers of the Supreme Court," the editorial declares.

Another paragraph reads:

"Today more than ever does the welfare of the American people and their progress to more democracy and security demand the fulfillment of the Communists' slogan, for united struggle to end the autocratic powers of the Supreme Court."

The "Red" Post Lines Up

The New York Post:

"The message lays siege to the citadel of special privilege. Its enactment . . . will transform the Supreme Court from an ultra-conservative to a liberal body. It will make a New Deal possible."

Who's Careless With Facts Now?

"President Roosevelt's proposal is a good one, but it is a temporary and not a permanent solution. The permanent solution must be stripping the Supreme Court of its usurped powers. This, in all likelihood, can be done only through constitutional amendment," so declares the Minnesota Leader. The reader is referred to the quotation above from the Communist Daily Worker. The Minnesota Leader, by the way, is the journal which under the headline: "Careless with Facts," takes SOCIAL JUSTICE to task for hinting that Communists might have anything to do with John L. Lewis' C. I. O. They also get pretty peeved from time to time at any suggestion of a "red" tinge in the Farmer Labor party, of whose capture the Communists now openly boast. Said the Leader recently:

"Here again, we find evidence of very loose thinking and careless handling of facts. **It is quite obvious that Mr. Lewis cannot be the cat's paw of the international bankers and the tool of Communists at the same time."**

Editor's Note: But that's just the point: he not only can be but is. The same alien mind and objective that runs the "international bankers" directs the Communist internationale—for the same purpose. Both are spawn of the same breed. SOCIAL JUSTICE will have to tell this story much more clearly in the months to come.

A Man May Be Known by the Company He Keeps

But a newspaper is known by its readers. SOCIAL JUSTICE is proud of its readers. In a very definite sense SOCIAL JUSTICE is YOUR paper. In eight editions so far this year the staff has turned out the best product they know how. Here is another. Only last week the threat was reported to us that "if SOCIAL JUSTICE gets any hotter it will not be delivered." We regard that threat as AIMED AT THE READERS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Text of Father Coughlin's Sunday

"In This Sign Thou Shalt Conquer"

Sunday February 28, 1937

I OWE a candid explanation to this audience and, in particular, to the loyal persons who, in former years; were so actively interested in the National Union.

Several years ago I attempted to diagnose the social ills which afflicted our once happy nation. It was apparent—and I believe it was I who coined the expression—that want existed in the midst of plenty. Bountiful and fruitful fields, far-flung forests, hundreds of magnificently equipped factories, thousands of competent engineers, scientists and executives and millions of expert workmen—these were inconceivable contradictions to the forced idleness, the nakedness and the hunger which oppressed so many millions of our fellow citizens.

These palpable inconsistencies not only demanded an explanation. Their very existence was intolerable.

Thus, to the best of my ability, I ventured to detail in language, understandable to all, the causes which effected the concentration of wealth, on the one hand, and the needless want of an exploited people, on the other.

Probably many in this audience recollect the lectures which it was my privilege to broadcast six or seven years ago. At that time it was prudent for me to proceed cautiously because American ears were not accustomed to hear a clergyman discuss so-called economic problems. Nevertheless, faithful to my Christian training, I refused to regard the ruthless defrauding of a laborer as a mere industrial economic problem. To me that always has been and ever will be a moral question of the first magnitude; an unspeakable immorality demanding the constant attention of all religionists until it is eliminated, wiped out and absolutely destroyed.

It is of that and other related matters that I shall speak today.

But, by way of introduction, permit me to continue assembling a few thoughts from the past. They have a pertinent bearing upon our success or failure in gaining economic liberty.

Approximately six years ago I began to speak about the causes of the depression, about low wages, about costly living and about unemployment. The technical development of mass production machinery together with the invention of new power devices were enabling factory owners to produce more units of shoes, of refrigerators, of motor cars with fewer and fewer men required to operate the production lines. Not only was labor displaced as a result of this evolution. Profits for the owners of the factories increased tremendously while the wage scale for the working men still employed failed to advance in proportion.

A second and more substantial cause of needless depressions resulted from the imponderable war debts. By 1932 I was referring to the billions of dollars expended to meet the cost of the World war. This debt, through the process of invisible taxation levied against food, clothing, shelter, transportation, entertainment and many other necessities and conveniences of life, was borne not only by the wealthy who could well afford it, but also by the underpaid laborer and farmer who could not afford it. Taxation of this nature was an unnecessary and sinful drain upon the depleted revenues of the underpaid whose only gain from war was identified with tears, with heartaches, with wistful memories of the heroes who were slain in vain.

During that same year I proceeded to analyze the nature of these fabulous war debts. Possibly many of you recollect that a very clear distinction was drawn between loans made for productive purposes, such as building a home or a bridge, and loans executed for non-productive or destructive purposes, such as killing a man, digging a shell hole or sinking a battleship.

To lend real money for productive purposes at interest is moral and righteous. But the unproductive loan at interest must always be considered as usury and, therefore, as immoral.

In this latter classification fall the war debts. Plainly and unafraid today I make this statement; for who will dare argue that the World war, conceived in the womb of dishonesty, was productive of even a minor good?

That is why I cried out against interest-bearing war bonds even though they masqueraded under the euphonious title of "Liberty Bonds."

That is why I opposed, and still oppose, the redemption of their interest-bearing coupons by citizens who were already victimized by a cruel industrial system.

By 1933, it was opportune, so I thought, to approach the radio audience with the fundamental and most important cause of our artificial depression. By that time the doors of small factories and businesses were closed because banks had demanded payment of loans formerly made to their owners. Renewals of mortgages on homes and farms were refused. Confiscation had become the order of the day.

America was still the fertile land it had been in 1914 and 1918. Her factories, her citizens and their talents had not vanished. It was evident to every observant person that there was only one cause for the sad plight into which we had been projected. It was certain that an unholy financial system was impeding our progress. The heresy that "money is wealth" was destroying our national sanity. The truth that "money is only the receipt for wealth" had been crushed to earth by the usurpers of our sovereign right—the right of the people to coin money and to regulate its value.

Already I had shocked many of you by pointing out that the Federal Reserve Banks were privately owned institutions. It was they which were issuing and regulating, directly or indirectly, more than 90 per cent of the nation's money. Congress, to whom the Constitution had entrusted that right, was satisfied to issue and regulate less than 10 per cent of our money.

Week after week I expanded upon this subject. I felt that I was attempting to ask you to believe an unbelievable story. "It was preposterous," so most of you thought, "that a group of men are legally manufacturing ten dollar bills with as much ease as a schoolboy manufactures soap bubbles." Today I appreciate how futile was my attempt to convince the American public that the worker, the farmer and the business men labor hard for their dollars, while the Federal Reserve Bankers create them by a stroke of the pen. It was beyond the power of human persuasion to impress such a seemingly impossible situation upon normal minds.

In 1933, the Federal Reserve Banking system collapsed like a house of cards; its affiliated banks closed their doors.

To the sorrow of millions of persons, they learned that bank deposits were nothing but liabilities. To the amazement of the entire nation, it was begrudgingly revealed that, before the closed banks could re-open for business, billions of dollars of taxpayers' money had to be loaned to them!

Then came the period of reconstruction. The jobless, the poverty-stricken, the dispossessed had to be cared for. It was federal neglect—if I may employ a charitable word—which had brought about their disastrous condition in a land teeming with wealth. It was a federal duty, therefore, to rectify it.

Money, the medium of exchange, was required. Money for relief, money for federal and state public works, money for rescuing ourselves from the pit into which a commercial war had cast us, money for industry to re-open its doors, money for citizens to refinance their homes and their farms, money to carry on our normal national commerce—new money for recovery predicated against the wealth of the nation to replace the old money which was predicated against the debt of its citizens—government money for the profit of the citizens instead of Federal Reserve money for the profit of the bankers—that was the obvious thing to seek after the catastrophe of 1929 had taught us such an impressive lesson.

It is in no spirit of bitterness that I allude to the following events. (Let the dead past bury its dead.) But this event has a definite relation to labor and to a just wage.

Before 1933 and 1934 my stumbling words had failed to convince an unsuspecting audience that the money which we had been using was nothing more than debt receipts privately issued by the Federal Reserve Bankers through the grace of their fountain pens. But at the close of 1934 deeds, more eloquent than words, proved the existence of the unbelievable.

To what deeds do I refer? Surely not to the caring for the destitute; not to the relief of 15-million citizens and their families forced into irrational idleness. No matter how unkind the quibbling Muse of History proves to be, she must ever praise such noble deeds.

Let me be plain and dispassionate. I refer to the banks closed because they did not have sufficient funds to meet their depositors' demands. I refer to these same banks borrowing billions of dollars of taxpayers' money to re-establish themselves. Then, in dramatic sequence, I refer to the incredible yet uncontradictable spectacle of our government's calmly approaching these indebted and broken-down banks and borrowing billions upon billions of dollars from them. Where did these financial institutions obtain the money to lend the government? They obtained it whence in the past they had obtained billions of other dollars. They manufactured it in a moment at the stroke of a pen.

By accepting this privately manufactured money as a valid loan, our government committed the workers and farmers of this nation to assume an usurious debt—workers and farmers who will earn these untold billion dollars by the sweat of their brow; workers and farmers who will be obliged to repay this incalculable debt doubly through the process of interest; workers and farmers, industrialists and commercial men who are destined to bear a burden of needless taxation too stupendous to contemplate. Is that just to permit a privileged few to manufacture money by a fountain pen and to force the exploited masses to obtain their money by toil, by labor and by suffering?

Congress could have issued this money tax free and interest free according to our Constitution! Had this been done, we would be paying the money back to ourselves. Alas! We have contracted to repay it to the owners of the Federal Reserve Banks and their affiliates, for the most part, although they loaned us nothing more than a scrap of paper.

Without bitterness, my friends, I allude to this page of recent history. No one will dare seriously dispute its accuracy.

* * *

1936 has come and gone. Stubbornly, if not wisely, I fought to rectify this obstacle to our permanent recovery. I traced the history of previous depressions. From unimpeachable evidence it was proven that these heartaches were brought about by the private manufacturers of money in every instance, as they issued their debts into circulation in the form of checks and ten dollar bills and then withdrawing them suddenly under the pretext that too much credit was in existence.

Thus, I am realistic enough as I rest my case upon history to appreciate that the ten major depressions which have scourged this nation in the past years will soon be increased in number unless our money system is freed from the hands of private individuals who operate it for their own profit. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that, in all future man-made depressions the innocent laborer and farmer will smart under its lashes undeservedly as they have in the past; for recovery without reform is merely an invitation for the recurrence of our past experiences.

The candid explanation I owe to this audience and to the former loyal members in the National Union is now in order. It is this:

The struggle to emancipate ourselves from the money changers or international bankers, who issue and control our dollars, must go on.

Intimately associated with it, to my mind, is the industrial or economic emancipation of the laborer and the farmer, the merchant and the industrialist; for as long as we permit private individuals to create and regulate our dollars for their own profit, so long are we battling in vain to gain freedom and security.

Not underestimating any one of the principles identified with social justice, but merely emphasizing the necessity of a minimum living annual wage for all engaged in mass production labor, I shall do my utmost to enlighten you, to encourage you and to direct you in our common

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Radio Broadcast on the Annual Wage

(Continued from Page 6)

effort to gain permanent recovery through financial reform.

It is my belief that a fictitious recovery without achieving legal regulation of the purchasing power of the dollar is a mere preliminary to a more disastrous depression. Insofar as labor at long last has discovered its democratic strength in unions; insofar as the government protected weapon of sit down strikes, illegal as they may be, has proven sufficiently powerful to overcome the opposition of industry to any of labor's just demands, it is imperative for the general welfare of the nation to solve our industrial and financial differences in an American, constitutional and Christian manner before the opportunity for so doing will have vanished.

This, then, explains the motive for my broadcasting. To my mind, it is the safest, surest and sanest method of combating Communism. **Failing to arrive at a settlement of the money and the labor questions is admitting our inability to avoid social disaster.**

To be more explicit for the benefit of you, Mr. Laborer, permit me to make the following observations and suggestions for the industrial or wage settlement in which, obviously, you are most interested.

Certainly you and your family are aware that the cost of living has advanced tremendously during the past 12 months.

Present market and military indications point to even higher prices for foodstuffs, wearing apparel, shelter—and coffins.

Supposing, then, that you and your fellow workers are victorious in striking for more pay per hour, have you won a lasting victory or will your higher pay buy less foodstuffs when prices rise higher?

Supposing that the industries will have filled all their orders; supposing that supply catches up eventually with demand and even surpasses it, who will pay you a salary during your idle weeks or months? Those are not idle questions. These things have happened before.

This is a practical world, Mr. Laborer, and you must be a practical man to succeed in it.

Therefore, why not advocate that your government will legislate **a living wage that will remain a living wage, come what may.** Prices can rise; shut-downs may eventuate. But your minimum, living, annual wage will be safeguarded by law. It will be a contract as sacred and secure for you as is the contract entered into by the government with the industrialist for the protection of his machinery and his factory. Surely, your children and your wife are as important as the machines in the factory.

This, of course, will necessitate the government's regulating the dollar so that it cannot be manipulated up and down, hither and thither by private individuals. It will mean that both dear dollars and cheap dollars will be instruments of torture consigned to the past. This will also mean that the government will pass some suitable legislation fixing a minimum, annual, living wage for every mass production laborer.

Meanwhile, every sane person will back you up with all his influence and prestige. Merchants and industrialists will rejoice with you when such a day arrives, because it will mean constant markets for them.

Mr. Laborer, this is not an idealistic theory which I am dispensing to you. Surely you know that Congress already has power to regulate the dollar. Surely you are aware that there are several bureaus of statistics at Washington equipped to supply the actual living cost in any section of the United Sttates.

Sir Laborer, the general welfare of the nation demands that you be paid this annual wage. Supposing that the Constitution requires an amendment to enable Congress to pass an annual wage legislation, do you think that any state legislature, any politician, be a Republican, Democrat or Communist, would oppose it? Everyone would work incessantly to promote it. This pulpit, I guarantee you, will campaign continuously for it—provided it is a **living wage that will remain a living wage through the regulation of the dollar.** I am not interested, nor should you be, in struggling for an increase in wages which the manipulators of money can subtract from your pay envelope by adding to the cost of living.

* * *

Ladies and gentlemen, the living, annual wage is an American and a Christian problem in which all of us must be interested. It can and must be worked out within the Constitution which shall always stand as the safeguard of the liberties we won in the past and as the bulwark of the industrial liberty to be won in the future.

Sound legislation, instead of empty agitation, can win the day for us.

By agitation I refer to strikes. I am opposed to needless strikes, not because I am opposed to labor, but because I recognize the inefficiency of this method of obtaining the desired objective of every honest man. Agitation of strikes is as old as the temple of Solomon, on which occasion history records the first strike of labor against capital. In the entire history of labor, strikes never once accomplished what they set out to accomplish in regards to higher wages that were really higher wages.

Even successful strikes have never been a step towards the final objective of a living annual wage. At the most they were a side-step around the problem. I grant that from time to time strikes have demonstrated the solidarity of a group of laborers. I grant that they have likewise manifested labor's right to bargain collectively and labor's right to sell its muscle and its brains at a fair price. But the point is, I repeat, strikes have never demonstrated labor's ability to secure a living annual wage because the laborer is striking always at the wrong man or group of men, who have little to say about the purchasing power of the dollar.

Is it not high time, then, to use the government which was elected to office by your votes? Is it not within your rights to petition the government to use the Constitution of the United States for your emancipation?

Surely you are not disappointed children in that the first unconstitutional attempt of this government to pass the NRA legislation was declared invalid unanimously by the Supreme Court. This was due to faulty and inconsistent legislation which every person recognizes to be the product of a child's brain.

In nowise was blame to be attached to the Supreme Court for their decision in that instance. The point is that **the minimum living wage can be passed through Congress constitutionally** if you but organize your collective bargaining forces against Congress instead of against your employers, who have nothing to do about regulating the purchasing power of the dollar.

Thus, need I remind you that the Constitution permits Congress to regulate the purchasing power of money and Congress has never done it?

Need I inform you that if the general welfare clause already in the Constitution will not permit Congress to legislate a minimum annual wage, then the Constitution can be amended to meet your situation?

Let the government—your government—fight your battles in a constitutional manner. That is why governments have a right to exist.

These thoughts I present with the hope of encouraging you. You have been exploited long enough. Today you are free men if you will expend your energies upon the proper objective of an annual wage that will remain an annual wage despite the fluctuating of the dollar. If you will employ the proper means of legislation to attain it, instead of the improper means of agitation.

In 1891, the great Leo XIII who composed the Magna Carta for labor clearly set forth the Christian philosophy on strikes. It is true he recognized that, at certain times, strikes were the court of last appeal. But he also recognized the general inefficiency of agitation and strikes when compared to the method of legislation.

His words are these:

> "When working men have recourse to a strike it is frequently because the hours of labor are too long, or the work too hard, or because they consider their wages insufficient. The great inconvenience of this not uncommon occurrence should be obviated by public remedial measures, for such paralyzing of labor not only affects the master and his work people alike but is extremely injurious to trade and to the general interest of the public. Moreover, on such occasions violence and disorder are generally not far distant. Thus, it frequently happens that the public peace is imperiled. **The laws should forestall and prevent such troubles from arising. They should lend their influence and authority to the removal in good time of the causes which lead to conflicts between the employers and employed."**

Here is the clear doctrine of Christianity on the subject of strikes. In its unimperishable logic it carries the difficulties, the burdens and the cries of the exploited working men and lays them at the very feet of Congress where they belong.

"In this democratic nation," it says indirectly, "your Congress should pass legislation to regulate wages, hours of labor and speed up practices." Failing this, then it is the responsibility of Congress for strikes, for the disruption of business and for the violence which so often results from the general disorder.

Indirectly it makes plain that industrial difficulties must be settled by federal, not state, legislation, and not by a governor of any state insofar as industry is occupied in interstate commerce.

Ladies and gentlemen, this doctrine which I have expounded is opposed by the professional agitator and other professional politicians. Nevertheless, it is a doctrine to which every honest Catholic, Protestant and Jew will subscribe. To it the nation will give its support as we will work hand in hand with labor and with the government for a minimum annual wage that will remain a minimum annual wage through the regulation of the purchasing price of the dollar.

I am anxious that you, my fellow citizens, will lend your support to the realization of this ideal of economic liberty which was born on the lips of the Saviour when He preached the living wage 1900 years ago.

Centuries ago the slave in the dungeons of the Caesars and the serf in the fields of Ireland or of Great Britain dreamed those very dreams of liberty—an industrial and economic liberty which would guarantee him and his loved ones a home and its frugal comforts. Centuries of persecution, of strife and of bloodshed have come and gone while our ancestors were battling for rights and liberties that were never lost once they were won.

Today, we stand on the threshold of a new era. Behind us is the physical liberty denied to the wretch in the galley chains. Behind us is the political liberty won at Concord and Lexington. Before us stands economic liberty. It is ours to gain, if we are only imbued with the Christly spirit of perseverance, of unity and of faith.

How many in this audience are willing to storm with petition the Congress of the United States to achieve this end within the Constitution, even though the Constitution must be amended? How many are willing to "be their brothers' keepers" at the cost of a sacrifice so insignificant as appealing to your congressmen?

How many will pledge themselves to do battle for labor as long as the battle lines are confined within the precincts of Christian teaching and of American tradition?

There is not a man or woman who will refuse to join in this glorious crusade.

The symbol of the sickle and the hammer must not be raised in America. Rather the symbol of the cross, which is the pulpit of liberty, must be ours. This is no easy contest in which every one of us must enter—this contest for a living wage which will remain a living wage under the Constitution. Perhaps it will carry us into a Pilate's hall. Who knows that the leaden lashes of political and financial scourges will fall upon our shoulders? Who dares prophesy that we shall not be forced to walk the Via Dolorosa where scoffs and insults shall greet us?

Who is certain that a Calvary itself, with its cross and its nails and its crown of thorns must first be endured before the Easter morn of

(Continued on Page 10)

SOCIAL JUSTICE, One Year Old This

Bicycles for 3 Who Sold 500 a Week

The staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE, laboring to turn out some "pep talks" for distributors of the paper appropriate to our first anniversary, threw all our efforts away when the following letters were received from the bicycle winners in our circulation contest.

On September 14, SOCIAL JUSTICE offered a new streamlined bicycle as a contest award to the boy or girl who would sell 500 papers a week for 20 weeks. We were told by many persons that this was too much to expect; but we were satisfied that however short of the goal the sales might fall, the young workers' profits would well repay them for their time and effort.

Social Justice Publishing Co. has just shipped brand new streamlined bicycles to **three youngsters who won them by selling 500 copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE a week for 20 weeks!**

The bicycle winners who chalked up this remarkable circulation record are:

Eileen Norcross, Providence, R. I.

Tom Zinke, Milwaukee, Wis.

George and Beulah Hovey, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This Is Better Than We Can Do

"To the Circulation Manager:

"The special delivery letter came Sunday morning while I was at the church selling my SOCIAL JUSTICE papers.

"When Father Coughlin announced the first publication of his weekly review, SOCIAL JUSTICE, I sent for 25 copies and I went from house to house and established a list of steady home delivery. This list grew and we sent for 36 copies, later 50 copies, then I started leaving copies in stores and at newsstands and increased my order to 100 copies.

"This was only the beginning, so I sent for 250 copies and enlisted the aid of boys to stand on street corners and sell for me.

"In Providence all newsboys must have a license, the fee for which is 25 cents, and the boys are given a metal badge to wear on their coat.

"I tried to get a license but the officials in charge of this department would not issue one to me, so not being able to secure a permit to sell papers on the street I did not know what to do. After a little thought I decided to take a chance and sell the papers myself on the streets.

"Many people gave me encouragement, buying my papers, saying kind words and giving me tips; one man gave me a silver dollar!

"My customers increased and I had to order 500 copies to keep them supplied, then I got 750 copies, 800 copies, and once I received 1,000 copies, but I could not get the boys to have the interest.

"I held my order at 750 for the summer months till winter set in, then I kept it at 500.

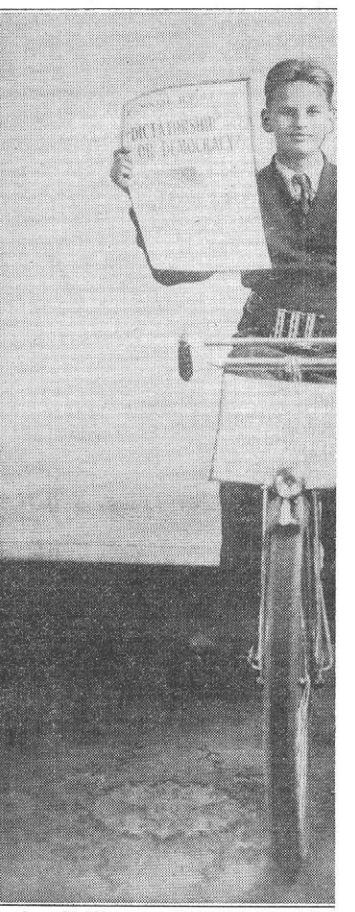
"I would have given up long ago if it had not been for the thoughts of Father Coughlin and the work and sacrifices he has done for us."

"I intend to always sell SOCIAL JUSTICE as long as I can. I love to meet my customers and I think they like me because they have put me in first place in a contest run by a large food market for the most popular girl in Providence. The prize is a 1937 Plymouth automobile and votes are the sales receipts.

"The clothes I am wearing in this picture I bought with money I earned selling SOCIAL JUSTICE, I am saving my money to buy an automobile when I am 16. I was 15 on George Washington's birthday.

"I have not missed one week, rain or shine, selling the papers, both the police and the people of Rhode Island have been very kind and nice to me and I have appreciated it very much. I always carry my papers along with me. I have sold them in the street cars. I try to be pleasant and agreeable with my customers, many times I insist on the people to try a copy and tell them how good the paper is. I would be glad if more people would buy the SOCIAL JUSTICE and work with Father Coughlin as I do

"The time I have spent in sel them is from 8 a. m. to 11 p. Saturdays, and Sundays from m. to 12:15 p. m. I generally h some papers left and during week I sell them, I can handle **copies very easily.** Besides sel SOCIAL JUSTICE I have not missed day of school. I play clarinet



WINNERS OF THE BICYCLE CONTEST, who sold 500 copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE a week for 20 weeks. Left, Eileen Norcross, Providence, R. I.; (right) George Hovey, Cincinnati; (below) Tom Zinke, Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee Knows Good Papers

"Dear Editor:

"It was a very lucky day for me last autumn when I saw the notice of the SOCIAL JUSTICE bicycle contest. I sent in my application card without telling the folks.

"When I heard again I told the family and my father said he would help. He used to sell insurance so he thought it would be easy to sell SOCIAL JUSTICE papers. We have a music store, and I always put the papers in the windows.

"I sell wholesale to four other fellows. Then my father sells on business streets.

"Milwaukee is a fine town to live in, and also to sell good papers. I think Father Coughlin must have liked Milwaukee last summer, and all liked him.

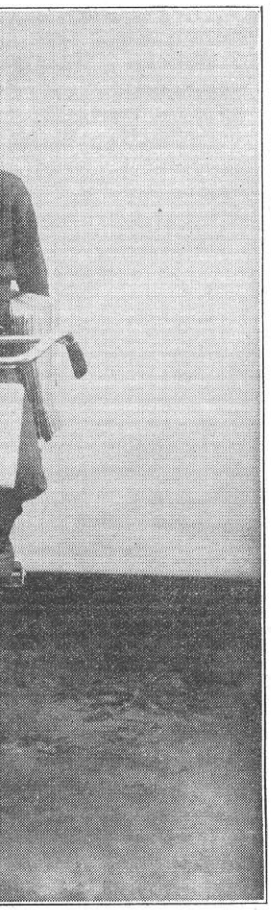
"Even if there is not another contest, my father and I will keep on selling papers. I hope we can soon sell 1,000 a week.

"Good luck to all.

"—Tom Zinke.

"Milwaukee, Wis."

Week, Heads Toward Second Milestone



Thanks Friends for Kindness

"Dear Circulation Manager:

"It was not so very difficult for me to sell my papers because of my kind friends. They told me so many places to go, but I am sorry to say that I could not attend to all of these places.

"One day as I was walking along Walnut street I happened to notice a crowd of people coming out of the Emery Auditorium. I asked a lady when did Mr. Bigelow speak again and she replied: 'Next Sunday at 2:30 o'clock.' **So next Sunday I went there with 100 papers, and I sold every one of them.**

"I want to thank each and every one of my friends for their kindness in helping me to make my success with SOCIAL JUSTICE papers. I usually sell my papers after school and all day Saturday and Sunday.

"I want 200 copies a week until school is out and then I will continue with my 500 copies a week.

"May we remain,

"Sincerely yours,

"George and Beulah Hovey.

"Cincinnati, Ohio."

piano in my school band and orchestra.

"I want to thank the Social Justice Publishing Company in sending me the papers as I ordered them. I never had to make a single complaint to them. Wishing them my best and sincere wishes for the coming year.

"Eileen Noreross."

Files Record an Eventful Initial Year

Flying in the face of the journalistic "jinx" by publishing its first edition on Friday the 13th, of March, 1936, SOCIAL JUSTICE this week enters upon its second year a seasoned and battle-scarred veteran.

An eventful first year is behind us. In the second week of publication fire destroyed the world-famous Shrine of the Little Flower, of which the editor-in-chief, Father Charles E. Coughlin, is pastor. In our third week, reversal of an earlier postal ruling cancelled the subscriptions of 212,000 persons unable to pay the full rate. This emergency forced the infant Social Justice Laurel Wreath to industrial business experiment with bulk sales, which zoomed our circulation to a dizzy high of **more than 900,000 a week** during the peak of National Union enthusiasm.

No Advertising Commitments

Free of any commitment to commercial advertisers, SOCIAL JUSTICE has maintained a "free press," campaigning, without reservation to any secret interest, for an honest money system, for cost of production plus a profit for agriculture, and for a just, living annual wage for labor.

With a boldness not possible to the bank-controlled daily newspapers we have told, too, many a "story-behind-the-story" of important national and international events. The forced abdication of King Edward, belatedly confirmed only last week in London dispatches; the repercussions of the Runciman visit, discussed in today's edition; the "catch" in the South American parley; and Communistic sabotage in the British battle fleet were among these disclosures.

Fought Battles Of National Union

SOCIAL JUSTICE was early identified with the battles of the National Union for Social Justice, giving its youthful zeal to the campaigns for the soldiers' bonus, the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill; raising the alarm over the notorious Smith "gag" bill; and lending its vigorous young voice in support of national and congressional candidates endorsed by the National Union.

The national convention at Cleveland was a brilliant high point of the people's year. The proceedings were reported in four editions of SOCIAL JUSTICE. This paper maintained a convention corps of staff writers and photographers comparable to that of any big newspaper.

Paper Proud Of Achievements

The files of SOCIAL JUSTICE disclose some journalistic achievements notable on their own merits. A farm series, "The Mistake in the West," was widely quoted—permission to reprint the series being granted only this last week to a stockmen's paper in the west.

The award of a Social Justice Laurel Wreath" to industrial leaders for outstanding achievements in employe welfare was an innovation of the New Year, as was a department for the review of the better books of those authors who have a contribution to make to a program of social justice in America.

A consistent battle against Communism, by exposing those abuses of capitalism which create and foster it—especially the "racket" of international banking barons and their plot to subjugate all **nations to their alien will—is, and will continue to be,** a policy of this publication.

But above all, SOCIAL JUSTICE is the voice of Father Coughlin and his contact with those many thousands who have followed his program.

EDITORIAL --- *Continued*

(Continued from Page 4)

people although some of them have lost faith in themselves.

* * *

Meanwhile, "the plowman plods his weary way and leaves the world to darkness and to me." There is a deal of darkness. There are war clouds gathering on the horizon. There is a social upheaval threatening us in America. Taxation and the necessity of paying it is a minor incidental as long as the entire population is laughing itself into a nervous hysteria because happy days are here again in the person of the happy Hooligans who are responsible for bringing about prosperity with printing press money (pardon me—fountain pen money) by expending it for shrapnel, battleships and other instruments of destruction.

SOCIAL JUSTICE never entertained the thought of incorporating a humor page in its make up. Consequently, we can't even smile, confronted with the kind of prosperity that is predicated on war and bloodshed.

Seriously, we have no financial cake to cut at the end of our first year. Our little candle is spilling its waste all over the desk. Before prudence suggests our extinguishing it, may we (really the pronoun "I," should be used) ask you if you will not renew your subscription and tell me how I can build up a spirit among the boys and girls to sell SOCIAL JUSTICE in your neighborhood.

The candle is now speaking very urgently to me. In the words of Popeye, the Sailor Man, it has just said "Blow me down."

Perhaps, in closing, I dare ask you if you plan to "blow me down?"

Father Coughlin, publisher of SOCIAL JUSTICE, is a working editor. No edition of the paper fails to bear the stamp of his dynamic personality.

Nations 'Saving Face' As Spain's War Tide Veers Toward Rebels

By Justin Soval

The capture of the seaport, Malaga, by the Spanish Fascists, virtually assuring them of eventual victory, has turned the powers of Europe from "peace-making" to face-saving.

Non-intervention has failed as a policy either for preventing outside interference in the Spanish brawl or for forcing early peace.

The significance of that failure cannot be over-emphasized because it strengthens the conviction that the nations of Europe cannot successfully join together to enforce peace.

The League of Nations failed to do it; the union of nations that formed to preserve European peace against the international implication of the Spanish revolution should have taken some other course than coercion.

Nations Distrust Other's Motives

They should, perhaps, have worked out a formula whereby every nation sincerely interested in peace would come into the conferences disinterested and with clean hands.

Public opinion then could be counted upon to oppose those few nations which might show themselves obdurately bent on following their own advantage, even at the cost of precipitating the type of international incidents which breed war.

It is impossible, however, for the world to take seriously the recent French criticism of Italy for sending troops into Spain, when it is considered that, ever since the first days of the revolution, the Blum government has been meddling in Spain's affair for ulterior purposes.

The world will not respond to the appeal for peace that came from militarized Soviet Russia, as long as that nation takes the initiative, as it is doing, in fomenting and abetting revolution in other sovereignties.

British Eye on Own Interests

The world will not fall in behind the British Empire so long as it is plain, as it has been throughout the discussions of the non-intervention agreement, that she was interested only in safe-guarding her possessions and rights in the Mediterranean and other areas neighboring Spanish territory.

Germany and Italy have openly stood aloof from the efforts of other powers to keep the Spanish war a purely Spanish enterprise. Their attitude was based frankly on distrust of other nations' honesty and motives.

Regardless of motives, however, dispatches from abroad indicate that the fumbling for peace is at an end. Malaga has fallen and Communism has suffered a severe setback.

The big brothers of Europe, while maintaining the outward show of pressure for enforcement of the non-intervention program, are beginning to work much harder to find excuses for the most recent breakdown of international cooperation.

Tide of Revolt Definitely Turned

One bit of propaganda that is being used overtime is that the tide of war has turned so definitely that a Fascist victory may be expected in the near future. It will be more humane to let the victory come as soon as possible, thereby putting an end to the carnage and devastation.

The new attitude of letting events take their course is evidently made necessary by the increasingly passive attitude of the British government.

It has been reported that the English foreign office is now satisfied that the interests of the empire, chiefly concentrated in Spanish mining concessions, will be safeguarded in the event of a Fascist victory. Negotiations to that effect have been completed with General Franco.

Even France, so the report runs, is satisfied to let Italy gain a source for raw materials from Spanish mines as long as a similar advantage is not given to Germany.

Austrian Monarchy Injects New Angle

It is reported, too, that the imminence of a return to monarchy in Austria has given the Blum government new and pressing worries that are distracting French interest from a situation on the southern border which is now beyond remedy.

All the treaty bulwarks that France has built against the southward and eastward trend of Fascist influence are threatened with a break-up should Prince Otto ascend the Hapsburg throne amid the plaudits of the Austrian people and with the blessing of Benito Mussolini.

Thus once more is ending a period of flirtation with war which leaves the world wondering what it was that has staved off a general conflict. It also leaves the world hopeless against the future.

The sparring of the nations over Spain and its destiny has planted new causes of war, and has shown the old methods of enforcing peaceful ways and factual efforts for advancing peace more woefully hopeless than a year or two years ago.

Nations now have the precedent of the international civil war in Spain for boldly injecting themselves into the affairs of weaker nations whenever it is profitable or advantageous to do so.

The world is more conscious than ever of the helplessness of the European fraternity of nations to do anything about this type of international racketeering.

Growing Armaments Source of Danger

All that the peoples of the world can see, as they peer into the future, is an armed truce attended by festering causes of conflict.

As armaments grow, the temptation to use them becomes more insistent. It stands to reason that nations do not sacrifice their comforts and their luxuries to build arms that will, on some bright morning of universal good will, be heaved into the Atlantic Ocean. Human nature does not do such things.

The masters of the world evidently are afraid to precipitate a major conflict. They are too keenly aware of its probable consequences.

But the masses of the European nations and even of America are paying for war almost as though it were actually in progress.

In many nations, and particularly Germany, there would be depression-depth unemployment were it not for the peak production of the implements of destruction.

Where will it all end?

The only clear answer to that question is that men cannot eat or wear munitions; they cannot live on battleships and submarines.

Armaments are made for only one purpose.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND. — Kyosti Kallio, who was acting prime minister under President Svinhufvud, has been elected president of Finland.

Kallio

The new president, who is 63 years old, has been in politics since 1904 and has been an active leader of the Agrarian party. He was an unsuccessful candidate in 1931.

On the first ballot for the presidency, Svinhufvud failed by a single electoral vote to get an absolute majority of the 300 electors who were chosen by a special poll last month to elect the new president. On the second ballot, however, the Socialists dropped their own candidate, who had no hope of election, and voted for the Kallio ticket. When the final votes were counted, Kallio received 177 votes against 104 for Svinhufvud.

Kallio as minister was responsible for sending Foreign Minister Rudolf Holsti on his recent visit to Moscow. As a result, tension at the frontier has eased and proposals have been submitted for the further development of Finnish-Soviet trade. The election of Kallio shows a gradual change in the attitude of Finland toward the Soviet Republic.

The outgoing president, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, was friendly toward Germany and has been an outstanding political character. He was always bitter towards Russia and was exiled to Siberia by the Czar in 1914. When he returned in 1917, he signed the Declaration of Independence acting as prime minister. Later he became a monarchist and after the red rebellion, he was appointed regent, pending the arrival of a German prince to fill the vacant Finnish throne. However, when Germany collapsed following the war, Finland had to revise its policy. Svinhufvud went into retirement but was recalled to again become prime minister. Since 1931 he has been in office as president and was responsible for a considerable amount of anti-Communist legislation.

Sky Writing

VIENNA, AUSTRIA.—Hundreds of thousands of Viennese were amazed recently when a mysterious plane traced hammer and sickle emblems in the sky. Police charged the aviator was a non-Austrian. By the time the air police ordered planes aloft to give chase, there was no trace of the fast invader who disappeared at 10,000 feet.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 3)

this country believed and practiced the principle that the federal government should keep out of the affairs of the 48 sovereign states insofar as the regulation of business was concerned.

Even if ignorance of the constitutional law excused, which is does not, the New Deal brain trust, which framed the NRA, had utterly no excuse for ignorance on a subject which was common knowledge among grammar school children.

And the New Dealers knew, when they framed and passed the NRA law, that, if the Supreme Court remained true to the common teaching and practice of government throughout our history, they would be forced to the issue of junking either the NRA or the Constitution.

* * *

Since the meaning of the interstate commerce clause was so well and so commonly known, the New Deal had only one constitutional course to follow in 1933—that was to appeal to the people to amend the Constitution, broadening the powers of the federal government so that it might be free UNDER THE CONSTITUTION to meet the new problems of a distinctly modern crisis.

Such an amendment would have been approved most speedily by the American people, driven on by the suffering of the depression and by the new hope given them under a new and popular leader.

* * *

We will grant that it would have called for courage to ask for an enlargement of the federal powers over commerce and farming.

Such courage, when honest and intelligent, is always rewarded.

How rich would have been the reward for Mr. Roosevelt and the American people, had the new administration, in 1933, shown the inspired courage to face the issue squarely and honestly.

The nation would have been left free to build up the wreckage of the depression and forge forward in healing unity—instead of being plunged into the factional quarrels which have impeded and still are impeding the dawn of American peace and happiness.

The Constitution would still remain supreme.

The American people would not today be frantically facing a choice between government by law or government by a man.

Mr. American, in all fairness—laying aside for the moment factional emotionalism—who deserves the greater censure, the Supreme Court or the New Deal?

Radio Broadcast

Continued

(Continued from Page 7)

resurrection from industrial death and economic slavery shall burst upon us?

Of one thing I am not dubious. That one thing is ultimate victory.

Thus, as a pledge to you from me, I hereby offer to distribute this week hundreds of thousands of beautiful pocket crucifixes which I am asking each one in this audience to carry on their persons as a pledge of their loyalty to this cause which must not be lost. Catholic, Protestant and Jew, who recognize that life was born on the cradle of the cross, can hardly refuse to join with us in this struggle for the birth of true economic life in America.

This crucifix is yours, ladies and gentlemen, for the asking. Whether or not you can afford to assist in defraying the expenses entailed in this project matters not. I ask you merely to write an individual letter to obtain this symbol which, by the way, has touched a relic of the True Cross in our possession at the Shrine of the Little Flower. From Maine to California this announcement is sounding at this moment. From Maine to California hundreds of thousands of those who believe in the principles of the cross and in the Constitution of the United States of America shall rise up from their lethargy to defend these principles and to honor them.

* * *

In the fourth century Constantine, the illustrious pagan son of St. Helena, faced the battalioned foes at the Milvian bridge. Swords flashed, arrows whistled their dirge of death, legions charged and countercharged. As the sun was sinking in its crimson bath of blood, there was every indication that the proud hosts of Rome were about to be humbled by the barbarians from the north.

At this fateful hour, Constantine, the pagan, remembered the God of his Christian mother. Upon his knees he fell. With arms outstretched to the sun-kissed heavens he prayed that the God of the Christians would save him and his empire.

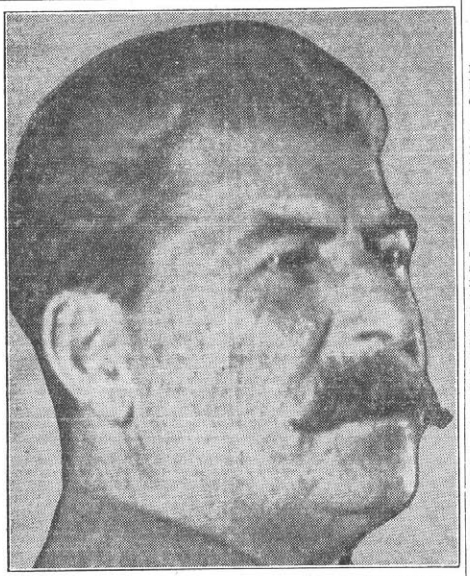
History and tradition tell us that there appeared above the setting sun a brilliant shining cross. Upon it were plainly written these words: "In hoc signo vinces!"—"In this sign thou shalt conquer!"

In this sign, my fellow Americans—the sign of the cross—thou shalt conquer as surely as did Constantine overcome his foes. Its principles are imperishable, if you have but courage to follow them.

Come, therefore, give me but an opportunity to mail you at your request this cross of the crucified Christ—a beautiful keepsake, an eloquent symbol which, I repeat, has touched the wood from the real cross rescued from Calvary's Hill.

Writer Says Stalin Nurtures Capitalistic System in Russia

His Rule Under Fire



—*Acme Picture.*

Josef Stalin, who, according to Max Eastman, is feeding the Russian people "applesauce" in large quantities, and whose constitution is paving the way for a totalitarian state like that of Hitler and Mussolini.

Soviet 'Bureaucracy' Borders on Disaster

Max Eastman, one-time proponent of Russian Communism, rocked the news stands of America recently with a blistering attack on the Soviet Union and the political and economic doctrines of its rulers.

Writing in Harper's magazine, Eastman declared flatly that **"the experiment in socialism in Russia is at an end"** and roundly assailed American pro-soviet writers and other defenders of the Stalin regime as "fabulous" idealists.

Eastman's remarks are significant for he was among those who extolled Stalinism when the first of the five-year plans was instituted.

Commenting on the new Soviet constitution, hailed by Communists as "an expression of true democracy," Eastman says "The real state under Stalin's constitution is still to be the Communist party, now nothing but a pyramid of bureaucrats supporting Stalin, who will operate this unwieldy 'parliamentary' monster, and make it produce votes just as at the country fair a cardboard cow produces milk."

"Election" Is Farce

"What," asks Eastman, "is the 'secret ballot' when only one party can run candidates for office, and that the party in power? What is the 'free press and assemblage' when no man can form, advocate or support the platform of any but the gang in power, and when ten to twenty thousand of those who have done so are in jail or exile . . . Is there any term in the American language to describe it except 'applesauce'?"

The new "democratic" constitution, contends Eastman, amounts to an abolition of workers' rule to make way for a totalitarian state similar to that of Hitler and Mussolini.

Speaking of sex and family relations under the current system, the writer adds:

"In a country like Russia where mothers in hundreds of thousands are unable to produce, or buy, milk for their babies, and the problem of homeless children is openly acknowledged to be unsolved even in the capital, to come out with a proclamation advocating—or more accurately, decreeing—large families and wholesale human breeding, is not only remote from socialism, but from sane human kindness and sound reason in any of its forms. It is the madness of military nationalism in a power-clique which looks upon the masses of the population as its cattle and its cannon fodder."

Nation Is a Prison

Russian power, the writer continues, is in the hands of "a dictator and an organization of bureaucrats," who have made it a crime to "escape over the border," and who punish this crime by "shooting and confiscation of all property."

"Moreover, if it is a soldier who thus escapes 'abroad'—for 'abroad' and 'over the border' are the same word in Russian—the grown members of his family who knew of his intention and did not notify the police so that he could be shot before he went, get five to ten years in prison with confiscation of property, and those **who did not know of it**, but lived with or were supported by him at the time of his contemplated act, may be deprived of citizenship and exiled for five years to a remote region of Siberia."

Eastman charges that, despite claims to the contrary, a state of capitalism exists in Russia similar to that prevailing in the United States. While the standard of living in Russia is "extremely low" in comparison to our own, he says, the disparity between salaries of captains of industry and enslaved workers is about the same in both countries.

"In the **New Republic** for July 15, 1936, there appeared a table comparing the salaries of officers in some of our wealthier American companies with the average weekly wage of the workers employed by them. I learn from this table, picking it up at random, that Mr. F. C. Kelley of the Chile Copper Company receives $50,600 a year, his average worker $23.58 a week—a difference of 1 to 41."

Big Salaries To Few

Eastman cites a similar case in Russia where the salary difference between the executive of a corporation and one of his subordinates is 1 to 86!

"It is not necessary," he says, "to carry the comparison farther in order to show that the 'differential reward' under what is called 'socialism' is not radically different, insofar as salaries are concerned, from that under American capitalism."

Eastman recently asked an "American Stalinist" for information about Victor Vaskov, once head of the Metal Workers' section of the Red International of Labor, and received this answer:

"He (Vaskov) has done pretty well by himself. He is now head of one of the trusts in the automobile industry, has a fine house with two servants, two official cars at his disposal, and a Packard of his own bought in America."

Of the Stakhanov (speed-up) movement, introduced in Russian industry several years ago to increase production, Eastman says:

"It is not only the adoption of American and German methods of labor organization and efficiency. It is the building up of a new privileged caste, an aristocracy of labor, who together with the highly paid foreman and managers, can be relied on to support the dictator."

Leon Trotsky is quoted as saying: "The real earnings of the Stakhanovists often exceed by 20 to 30 times the earnings of the lower categories of workers."

Trusts Own Farms

Turning to agriculture, Eastman declares that the collectivization of farming is evolving into a "government grant of special privileges to vast corporations prospering at the expense of the masses of the peasants."

Wealthy land trusts have taken over the fertile farms of well-off peasants, who, according to Eastman, were expropriated "at the point of a bayonet" and shipped to Siberia in cattle cars by hundreds of thousands.

Speaking of the comparative profits of American and Russian investors, the writer declares:

"If an American man of money gets an average profit of five per cent on his various investments he thinks he is doing passably well, and he submits . . . both to an income tax and an inheritance tax upon his unearned increment.

"Under 'soviet communism' the man of money is guaranteed an income of seven and eight per cent on his investments, and it is exempt both from income and inheritance taxes."

All the basic problems of capitalism remain in Russia, according to Eastman—"the inadequate buying power of those who live on wages, the consequent lagging of distribution behind production, the cycles, the depression, and in the end the race for foreign markets.

"The sole fundamental new thing left is the planning power in the hands of the state. This may prove a very fundamental thing. So long as the state is ruthless enough to let four to six millions of the population starve to death in order to build up foreign credit, as was done (it is now privately admitted) by Stalin's state in 1933, it will certainly be momentous."

Labor Highlights

NEW YORK, N. Y.—National Industrial Conference Board estimates there were 8,399,000 unemployed in the country as of December, 1936 . . . Report says unemployment in that month was 5.4 per cent less than in the preceding month, and 18 per cent less than figures for December, 1935.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Witnesses tell senate committee that personnel directors of 12 of the nation's largest corporations hold monthly meetings in New York to discuss labor problems. . . . Disclosure is made during investigation into alleged interference with labor's right to organize.

PONTIAC, MICH.—Homer Martin, president of United Auto Workers, asserted that labor conditions in General Motors plants are "not half as bad" as those in Ford plants. . . . Martin and aides proceed with collective bargaining conferences with GM officials, tackling problems of seniority and discrimination. . . . American Federation of Labor meanwhile is busy organizing Fisher Body employes who do not wish to join the United Auto Workers' Union. Martin intensifies efforts to forestall this counter drive and boasts that every auto concern in the country will sign a labor contract with his union within the next year.

DETROIT, MICH.—Walter L. Fry, manufacturer of auto seat covers, begins "sit-down" strike of his own when workers in his factory do likewise. . . . Ensconces self in office until a bargaining conference finally terminates strike on both sides.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Garment workers win 12 per cent pay increase in agreement reached between clothing manufacturers and Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. . . . 135,000 workers affected.

DETROIT, MICH. — Twenty-five hundred factory and office employes of Nash-Kelvinator plants end their strike and return to work as company management pledges higher wages.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Soft coal mine operators reply "utterly impossible" to John L. Lewis' demand for 30-hour week and 15 per cent pay raise for 400,000 bituminous coal miners. . . . Strike looms.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Meyer Adelman, organizer for John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, is accused of deluding sit-down strikes in Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation plant and is charged with "mismanaging" the strike.

Urges Strict Laws to Curb Dust Disease

An investigation recently conducted by a department of labor committee in Washington disclosed that more than one million workers are being daily exposed to the hazards of silicosis, that dread industrial disease contracted by miners and other laborers forced to toil in damp and dusty places.

The committee further reported that 110,000 workers have the disease in some degree and that about 3,600 others now suffer disablement because of it. These figures, it was emphasized, do not include many already "permanently detached from their employment by reason of silicosis."

The shocking disclosures made by the investigators were accompanied by 11 specific recommendations calling for adequate and compulsory compensation for disabled workers, establishment of a medical advisory board in each state, hygiene and inspection bureaus in each state, and increased government appropriations to meet the emergency.

The disease was found to be prevalent in many industries and "especially acute" in metal mining, anthracite and coal mining, quarrying, drilling and tunneling in granite, gannister and sandstone, smelting and refining, and in glassworks, potteries, and foundries.

The department of labor committee asked that employes "co-operate" with employers in preventing the spread of silicosis, and urged employers to survey working conditions, design equipment to control dust, provide adequate exhaust systems, keep respirators ready at hand, instruct workers, and comply with regulations for the control of the disease.

The study followed charges by Rep. Marcantino of New York that mining contractors in Gauley Bridge, West Va., were responsible for the deaths of a number of workmen there when a water diversion tunnel was being dug through silicon rock.

Minority Revolt in Senate Fails to Stem "Must" Tide As Trade Bill Is Enacted

By the Farm Editor
of SOCIAL JUSTICE

The last minute revolt of a minority group, opposed to granting further dictatorial powers to the executive, against passage of the Reciprocal Trade Treaty Act was crushed, and a hoop-jumping senate swept the measure to enactment in an atmosphere of "must" delirium.

The vote on the act, which vests treaty-making powers in the president without congressional limitations and which was steered through the senate with a single amendment, was 58 to 24.

Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming bolted from White House ranks for the first time and joined with Senator Borah of Idaho in a charge that congress was exceeding its authority in delegating this discretionary authority to the president. Borah declared:

"There can be no doubt that the powers of Congress to levy and adjust internal taxes is tied up in this manner. The Supreme Court has ruled that Congress cannot delegate trade treaty powers to the president without specifying rules he must follow in using those powers."

Senator O'Mahoney's fight to give the Senate authority to veto future trade pacts was beaten down, as was an amendment proposed by Senator Pepper of Florida to limit future trade concessions to other nations to industrial products alone.

Imports Up Under Act

White House forces also struck out an amendment which would guarantee the cost of production to American farmers.

Intelligent farmers who watch the farm export and import graphs will not take favorably to this latest act of the administration to scuttle profits in the domestic markets.

Due to Roosevelt tariff policies, the exports of food products from the United States decreased 6 per cent during 1936—this is the official estimate of the Department of Commerce—while imports to our shores increased 14 per cent.

Our favorable balance of trade with foreign countries has all but disappeared. The above figures tell the story of what the reciprocal trade agreements have done to American agriculture. They serve to show the tremendous price at which the small export increase of products manufactured by the du Ponts and other munitions makers has been secured.

It is high time the American farmers were waking up to the fact that the reciprocal trade treaties are being adopted to insure the profits of a small industrial clique who manufacture durable products for purchase by the war-girding nations of Europe.

War Products Gain

Administration spokesmen defend the anti-farm trade policies of the New Deal by claiming that the du Ponts and other exploiters of the reciprocal trade pacts are providing more employment for labor as a result of increased production.

But the figures do not substantiate this claim. If industrial concerns were increasing their output so materially, certainly there would be a drop in the relief rolls.

In 1935 our exports, mostly war materials, were greater by $149-million, or 7 per cent, over 1934.

In the same year our imports, mostly farm products, increased $392-million, or 24 per cent.

In other words, the reciprocal trade pacts administered by the president with the assistance of the secretary of state have had the effect of increasing the foreign trade of a few wealthy war-makers and, at the same time, flooding the nation with farm products from abroad.

Reader Again Relates Way to Kill Bindweed

To the Editor:

So many letters have come to me from all parts of the country as a result of a letter of mine that was printed in SOCIAL JUSTICE in regard to bindweed eradication, that I feel there must be many farmers who may welcome this message of my experience.

In 1918, due to labor shortage of the war years, my fields became infested with bindweed, commonly called "morning glory." In 1919 I observed that this pest does not begin to sprout until the soil is well warmed up in May, and by that time rye is headed out. In September I planted my bindweed-infested field to rye, using about two bushels of rye to each acre. (I would use only three-quarters of a bushel if I were planting it to raise grain.) When it came time for the weed to sprout, the rye had complete possession of both soil and sunshine, and the weed died. I harvested a lot of rye straw (as it was planted too thickly to produce much grain).

I have used this same method on other fields since then—not only for bindweed, but for Canadian thistles, ground cherries and other weeds that lie dormant during the winter. Quack grass is an example of a pest that cannot be killed in this way because quack grass grows during the winter the same as rye.

In planting the rye to kill bindweed, it is necessary that the rye be planted thickly—about two bushels to the acre. And to insure a heavy stand of rye, some good brand of commercial fertilizer should be used.

Yes, it is true that this method of eradicating bindweed does take the land out of production for one entire year, but the temporary loss is worthwhile. While the land is idle, one can enrich the nitrogen content of the soil by planting about 10 pounds of vetch with every two bushels of rye.

I hope this message may reach many who will find it helpful.

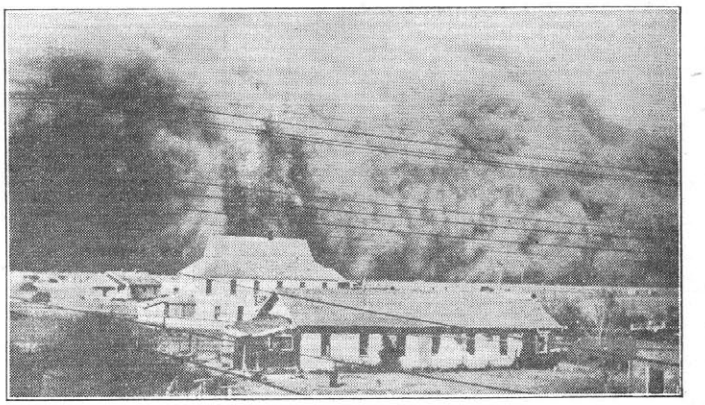
—A. Clarence Armstrong.
Warners, N. Y.

Farm Fanfare . . .

GUYMON, OKLA. — Disastrous dust storm turns day into night as wind-blown top soil spreads black pall over large sections of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Colorado . . . Menace to health causes havoc, and crop losses are reported to be enormous . . . Schools are closed, busses stranded, traffic paralyzed . . . Public authorities ban public meetings and street lights burn throughout the day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. I. Meyers, governor of the federal land banks, tells a congressional sub-committee that 29,000 mortgaged farms have been taken over by the government . . . Value of the foreclosed farms is estimated by Meyers at about $100,000,000.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. — Dr. C. O. Brannen, of the University of Arkansas, reports after long study that 2,865,134 United States farm families come under the classification of tenants and sharecroppers . . . Says tenancy percentage in the south runs from 28 per cent in Florida to 70 per cent in Mississippi.



Below is a scene in Oklahoma showing the swirling "black blizzard" of dust that spread over sections of four states. The latest dust storm impelled authorities to close schools and ban public meetings in the affected sections. See "Farm Fanfare."

Census Shows Seven of Ten Farms Are Under Mortgages

Seven out of ten farms in the west, middle west and south are saddled with mortgages, a graphic commentary on the sad state of financial difficulties in which the average American farmer has become involved. Here are the figures as compiled from the census of 1930:

	Total Farms In State	No. Farms Mortgaged	Pct. Farms Mortgaged
Mississippi	312,663	261,408	83.7
Oklahoma	203,866	163,887	80.4
Alabama	257,395	202,837	78.9
Georgia	255,598	199,804	78.2
No. Dakota	77,975	60,990	78.2
Louisiana	161,445	125,231	77.6
So. Dakota	83,157	64,381	77.4
Iowa	214,928	166,040	77.3
Nebraska	129,458	99,981	77.2
Arkansas	242,334	186,393	77.0
So. Carolina	157,931	122,088	76.7
Texas	495,489	377,118	76.1
Kansas	166,042	119,405	71.9
Colorado	59,956	40,708	67.9
Minnesota	185,155	125,708	67.8
Idaho	41,674	27,977	67.1
Illinois	214,497	141,941	66.2
Missouri	255,940	169,260	66.1
Wisconsin	181,767	119,802	65.9
Montana	47,495	30,620	64.5
No. Carolina	279,708	176,847	63.2
Wyoming	16,011	10,013	62.5
Indiana	181,570	111,483	61.4
Tennessee	245,657	147,935	60.2
Oregon	55,153	32,860	59.6
Delaware	9,707	5,689	58.6
California	135,676	79,056	58.3
Washington	70,904	40,909	57.7
New Jersey	25,378	14,611	57.6
Vermont	24,898	14,043	56.4
Michigan	169,373	95,168	56.2
Utah	79,159	15,198	55.9
Maryland	43,203	23,089	53.4
Massachusetts	25,598	13,601	53.1
Connecticut	17,195	9,066	52.7
Ohio	219,296	113,692	51.9
New York	159,806	82,659	51.7
Kentucky	246,499	126,601	51.4
Nevada	3,442	1,595	46.3
Florida	58,966	26,457	44.9
Virginia	170,610	75,548	44.3
Pennsylvania	172,419	85,616	49.7
Rhode Island	3,320	1,441	43.4
Dist. of Columbia	104	44	42.3
Arizona	14,173	5,937	41.8
New Hampshire	14,906	5,712	38.4
New Mexico	31,404	12,057	38.4
Maine	39,006	13,688	35.1
West Virginia	82,641	29,904	32.6

While there are no reliable figures since 1930 on the problem of farm indebtedness, it may safely be said that conditions have not materially improved since that year. In the last six years we have experienced three major crop failures—1932, 1934 and 1936—with no equitable increase in the price of farm products.

Many of the unmortgaged farms in the above table were once under mortgage and ultimately lost in foreclosure proceedings. When a mortgage is foreclosed the mortgagee becomes the title owner of the property and the mortgage is immediately stricken from the record.

The People Speak . . . .

Masonic Reader Urges Support

To the Editor:

In reading your page "The People Speak" of February 1 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, I was much enthused by an article entitled "Free Air Does Not Mean Broadcasting" by G. M. G. There is more truth than poetry in this article and it should be read and reread by all who see it. Congratulations, G. M. G.!

I also wish to state at this time that I am a Protestant and a Free Mason.

—K. C.

Tarrytown, N. Y.

Chance for Reader To Show Gratitude

To the Editor:

Seems fine to have our Father Coughlin on the air again giving the people his scholarly talks. But what are we going to do for him after he gives us his time and energy for the cause of social justice.

I suggest that we extend our subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE and at **least help to pay for these radio talks.** It may be the means of keeping Father Coughlin on indefinitely.

He has also made it possible for us to have a book on *"Money"* which shows the reader how money is managed in the United States and the many pitfalls it has through ignorance. This book is so valuable it should be in every home where there are young students and in the office of the business man.

—Anna White.

Long Beach, California.

Illinois Miner Remembers Lewis

To the Editor:

In SOCIAL JUSTICE of February 8 two miners praise John Lewis. One says he thinks the world of John Lewis; another does not like the attack upon him. Well, gentlemen, will you please tell me just what Mr. Lewis did for the miners?

I am a UMWA and before he became the president of the UMWA we were all brothers.

Now here are a couple of Rip Van Winkles just woke up saying what a good man Lewis is. Take notice, Mr. Mettings and Mr. Mason, when Mr. Lewis became president of the UMWA there was just one big organization and now we have two, the other being Progressive Miners of America. United we stood; divided we fell.

And the cause is that his henchmen stole the ballots of a referendum vote on a wage cut that he wanted us to take.

—J. F.

Streator, Illinois.

16 Principles Basis for Action

To the Editor:

Were we to attempt to condense Father Coughlin's contribution to this most frightful crisis of history, we might say that his 16 principles were that contribution. Their declaration is a masterpiece; it is an exhaustive analysis of the now famous encyclicals of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI, and which are admitted by all as the only hope of mankind.

Not a single voice has been raised against the principles of social justice. Opposition has arisen from ignorance of the principles which underlie liberty which makes for slavery. Either that or Father Coughlin is so far ahead of his time that the world has not yet been able to appreciate his teachings.

Principles 6, 7 and 8 are devoted to the main cause of our present deplorable condition — the unjust money system. It is this that has destroyed and is destroying our liberties. And to maintain the slavery of "Pilate" we have permitted the state, our servant, to erect in our midst a false god—the Federal Reserve Bank, before which we bow down. This we do when we finance our homes, our cathedrals, our churches, our convents, our schools, our farms, our factories, by an accursed money system that will eventually bring down upon us and our institutions the curse of the false god we serve.

And not only that, but we are forced to witness an unbroken procession of "idolaters" from Europe to Washington; and who take away with them untold wealth that never will be repaid, but will be saddled on the shoulders of the American "free" people.

Father Coughlin would abolish this false god and its "worshippers" and substitute the people's instrument—a Central Bank in which he would store "honest money." This he would do by inducing Congress to make amends for its perpetual crime of permitting private individuals to coin and regulate the value of our money.

Our duties are obvious: we must study social justice in its every phase and strive to convert others to our way of thinking; we must distribute SOCIAL JUSTICE, a paper that is largely taking the place of the "yellow journal" tools of the money changers. **Let us not so much talk, but act.**

—Jerry C. Casey.

Detroit, Mich.

Eager to Hear Radio Broadcast

To the Editor:

Just last Sunday I was introduced to an old lady, 81 years, and a Baptist. She is a devoted follower of Father Coughlin, a fact which I found out a day later when she called to a neighbor's house and asked if she might hear Father Coughlin's broadcast.

They put it on for a short while, then shut it off, saying Father Coughlin is "never cheerful in his broadcasts." This old lady spoke up and said, "I guess if you had fought for the poor and fought to save our country for ten years, then have more than half of your people betray you, you would have good reason to be more serious."

I visited this old lady. I can't begin to say the lovely words she had for SOCIAL JUSTICE and for Father Coughlin. I went especially to tell this old lady that she is welcome to come to my home every Sunday to hear Father Coughlin's broadcast. It would take something very serious to keep us from this wonderful hour we enjoy so well as long as Father Coughlin is on the air.

—W. F. H.

Providence, Rhode Island.

America Is Now At the Cross Roads

To the Editor:

America is at the cross-roads. We have arrived at the point where a very definite conclusion must be arrived at by thinking people and the real honest Christian citizenry of our nation.

The menace of Communism is no longer an empty gesture, it is an actual reality and one with which we must cope, unless we are willing to surrender those constitutional guarantees and privileges which are so dear to the heart of Americans.

The right to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience; the right to the pursuit of happiness, free and unhampered by dictatorial mandates; the right to acquire property, home and industries, all of these must go into oblivion in order to bring about the false doctrine of complete community ownership and the Marxian theory of a Godless generation.

If there is doubt in the minds of anyone as to the seriousness of the situation, one only has to make a check-up on the vote obtained by Communists in recent elections and to look at the trend exhibited by answer to questionnaires in the school and colleges of our country.

One man ought not to bear the brunt of the battle for social justice; let us all do our part, remembering that it is to God we owe our thanks for a free America and that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

—Clarence J. Brainerd.

Communism Challenge To National Union

To the Editor:

The National Union has received the call to action, to arms, once more! This call has been sent out by Father Coughlin himself. Communism must be stopped—and it must be stopped through the medium of social justice and the spirit of Christianity.

It is useless to combat the Communist with clubs. It is futile to persecute him, to imprison him, scourge him—Communism still lives—it is an entity of the mind. It is something abstract, and at the same time alarmingly tangible. To remove it, we have to strike at its cause. We all know what that cause is, history has revealed it to us in full. It exists in the injustices of modern capitalism, it breeds there, it thrives there. The conclusion should be obvious.

If the loyal members of the National Union support Father Coughlin, and demonstrate their support by increasing the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE — then "IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE." Otherwise, we can only say, and with good cause, "How did it happen here?" or "Where were we when it arrived?"

—Francis J. Ruane.

Boston, Mass.

Quoting Scripture For Own Purposes

To the Editor:

Miss Frances Perkins has gone to quoting Scripture. She considers these passages pertinent to strike issues: "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." "Agree quickly with thine adversary." "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

Friends of Lewis will get a big laugh out of that—loud enough to rattle the church skeletons in Moscow.

Lack of prudence incites riotous running to and fro through the earth so are we not further warned that there is to be "Woe to the multitude of many people which make a noise like the noise of the seas?" Madame Secretary must refer to sit-downers when she speaks of trespassers. Are they without sin? Shall sit-downs be fought with sit-downs? No, for a Christian is told to "Withdraw thy feet from thy neighbor's house lest he be weary of thee and so hate thee."—Prov. 27:17.

He also shameth America.

—H. D. Kissenger.

Kansas City, Mo.

Tell Congressman

To the Editor:

The Federal Reserve Board officials have asked Congress to continue for two years the Board's power to issue currency backed by Government bonds. **Their present power expires March 3rd, 1937.** What have **YOU** done about it?

Have you communicated with your representative at Washington telling him you **DO NOT** want Congress to continue the Board's power? Or are you one of those indifferent Americans who doesn't care what becomes of his country, but is everlastingly yelling about taxes and the conditions in America.

If you are an American, believe in social justice. Get busy and tell your representative what you and your friends want — don't expect him to guess!

—Rose D. F. Scholey.

State College, Pa.

Praises Impartial Labor Editorial

To the Editor:

Have read this week's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE and wish to do you justice for your impartial editorial on the labor issue.

While it is true that industry may not give labor everything that the worker thinks he should have, at the same time, it does no good to foment ill will against such industries as the General Motors, etc., by making some of the unthinking laborers feel they are ill treated and should have still more.

It is this game which the Communists are working through Lewis and the gang at Washington. Instead of the government coming right out against sit-down strikes, which are a Communist threat, and which your governor treats silently, a bold stand should be taken against such lack of government policy, and the workers should be told that they have a right (non-union) to be protected by the government but not subject to the whims of Lewis.

This Lewis crowd must be stopped and the satisfied workers outside his crowd told to guard themselves against alliance with his union.

The crowd at Washington, through the Labor Relations Act, are trying to bulldoze all labor into the same kind of union, so they can control them against their own interests.

Hope you fight this new menace, for it is one against the nation, and is a Communistic trend to destroy.

—E. Nelson High.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Blind Leaders Of the Blind"

To the Editor:

I cannot keep still after watching labor and its activities for the last 45 years. Labor is blind, and it is a case of the blind leading the blind—by and by they will all fall into the ditch.

It is a sad commentary on a great labor union asking for a few crumbs that fall from the congressional table in Washington, when they ought to be down there with their with their own representatives demanding it. Vested interests can be ahead of all the unions' able men; they are well equipped to keep labor from organizing on the political field, because they know when labor takes political action their game is up. Just have labor organize on the economic field and we are safe.

Labor and capital, wake up before it is too late and you have a dictator. Now you have the power of the ballot, but, by and by, when you have fallen asleep they will slip over a property qualification in your franchise law.

—F. S. Cornish.

Plymouth, Mass.

What Readers Say About Social Justice

"Keep it on file and in time you will have a cyclopedia of financial and political information of great value."

—Lititz (Pa.) Express.

"Its editorials and cartoons are the best, and its subject matter is indisputably sound."

—Edensburg, Pa.

"Looks more like a church weekly than a newspaper."

—Literary Digest.

"A thing of beauty and a joy forever."

—Los Angeles, Calif.

"Never read a more interesting paper."

—McCok, Neb.

"Unusual — a newspaper without a single advertisement."

—Our Sunday Visitor.

"The greatest eye-opener the American people ever had."

—Stevens Point, Wis.

"Its efforts in behalf of really sound money of vital interest to us."

—Toronto, Ont., Canada.

"Spreads a gospel of truth and understanding."

—Boston, Mass.

"Each issue is an improvement over the previous one."

—Bridgeport, Conn.

"Congratulations on its simplicity, clarity and frankness!"

—New Haven, Conn.

"A mighty bulwark of defense for the interests of the common people."

—Buffalo, N. Y.

"Every home in America should have it."

—Troy, N. Y.

"A real New Deal in publication."

—Caledonia, Ohio.

"It is educational, truthful and clean-cut—every man, woman and youth should read it."

—Toronto, Ont., Canada.

"It gives plenty of views, both pro and con, as to just what is being done for the nation."

—Brooklyn, N. Y.

"It is to be commended for the good it is doing."

—St. Charles, Ill.

"Pleased to hear of SOCIAL JUSTICE —we in Australia are most interested."

—"The Crusader" Sydney, Australia.

"The only paper that tells the truth."

—Buffalo, N. Y.

"A bombshell to the private money racketeers—a wallop in the region of their breadbasket."

—Peru, Ill.

"It is full of vital and important facts which the American people will do well to heed."

—Yorba Linda, Calif.

"It is read carefully by myself and two children in high school who are much interested."

—Magnolia, Miss.

"A nickel well spent."

—Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Speaks the truth without propaganda."

—Lancaster, Pa.

"The best catechism and investment one can make."

—Hamgrange Sta., N. Y.

"The first copy received should mean a permanent customer."

—Washington, D. C.

"The most educational paper in circulation."

—New York City.

"The best paper in any country."

—Albany, N. Y.

"I have yet to find one article which I would have to read between the lines."

—Ottumwa, Iowa.

HURRY! Contest Half Over HURRY!

368 Prizes of More Than $7,000.00 Waiting

Questions For This Week

Picture No. 23

Picture No. 24

MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS:

1. A democratic form of government.
2. The Constitution.
3. A free and untrammelled Congress.
4. A free and untrammelled Supreme Court.
5. Anti-Communist propaganda.
6. Anti-Fascist propaganda.
7. A higher hourly wage to workers.
8. The 30-hour week.
9. The issuance of more money.
10. Application of Christian principles.

1. Faulty production of goods.
2. Faulty conservation of crops, resources and soil.
3. Faulty corporation laws.
4. A too highly bureaucratized government.
5. Inflation of the currency by the government.
6. An excessive government bonded indebtedness.
7. Faulty distribution of wealth.
8. Strikes and lockouts.
9. A Communistic conception of national life.
10. A Fascistic conception of national life.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No 23 For Question No. 23 I Select Answer No. [2] No. 24 For Question No. 24 I Select Answer No. [6]

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 23 For Question No. 23 I Select Answer No. [4] No. 24 For Question No. 24 I Select Answer No. [7]

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

You Are Not Yet Too Late to Benefit But Time is Passing

Our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest reaches close to the half-way mark in today's issue.

Only a few weeks remain before 368 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be awarded prizes of more than $7,000.00 in cash and handsome automobiles.

The Grand Prize of $2,500.00 in Cash; the Second Prize of $1,000.00 in cash and your choice of a Ford, a Plymouth or a Chevrolet sedan; the Third Prize of $400.00 in cash and your choice of a Ford, a Plymouth or a Chevrolet sedan; and 365 additional cash awards.

These rich prizes will go forward to the 368 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who show that they can best answer 50 simple questions concerning the program of Father Coughlin.

Perhaps you already are in the contest. Then you are in line for happiness this summer.

If you have not already entered—REMEMBER—IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE—but it soon will be. ONLY A FEW WEEKS LEFT!

You can enter TODAY by using the Past Pictures Coupon on this page. Fill in your name and address. Send it AT ONCE to the "Contest Editor" and you will receive by return mail all pictures and questions which have appeared in the contest up to the present time.

You then have only to spend an hour or so in the beneficial entertainment of LEARNING MORE ABOUT SOCIAL JUSTICE. When you send in your solutions you will be "neck and neck" with every other person in this great social justice competition.

Delay no longer. THE PRIZES ARE WAITING.

How you or members of your family would enjoy one of these handsome cars this summer! Think of the vacation you have been planning. A long trip into the mellow Southwest, the golden Northwest, or the "effete" East in a brand-new Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth Sedan! AND PLENTY OF CASH WITH IT! So, you see, it could be well worth your few hours of time. GO TO WORK.

CASH PLUS CARS

Grand Prize $2,500

SECOND PRIZE $1,000.00
And Your Choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan.

THIRD PRIZE $400.00
And Your Choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan.

FOURTH PRIZE $100.00—
Four Prizes of $50.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each
260 Prizes of $5.00 Each.

How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive Father Coughlin's book, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." This book will aid in answering contest questions.
5. You may, if you wish, pay up in full your 10 cents per week by sending the whole $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon. The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers." Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do **NOT** decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one book for each set submitted.

No More Substitutions

Substitution of one coupon for another is discontinued after this date. Since computation for winners has begun, much confusion would result if contestants were permitted to send in substitute coupons for those already filed.

Therefore, be sure from now on that the coupons you send in bears the solutions you ACTUALLY WANT TO GO DOWN ON THE COMPUTATION SHEETS AS YOUR ANSWERS TO THE RESPECTIVE QUESTIONS.

If you are not yet entered, ENTER TODAY. If you already are a contestant, kindly do not send substitute coupons from this date forward.

FREE — PAST PICTURES — FREE

"CONTEST EDITOR," SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

I wish to enter the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me, free of charge, all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

Town or City.....State.....

Germany Prints Money for Franco

New Currency Issue to be Backed by Wealth of Spain

A startling announcement that trickles out of the old German town of Leipzig has world-wide implications that vitally affect every citizen of the world.

A German printing firm is busy turning out paper money for General Francisco Franco, Spanish "Fascist" leader!

Think what that means.

Does this mean that in Spain, as on the Island of Guernsey, German financial experts see an opportunity to break the strangle-hold of the international bankers?

Here is an opportunity to again try what Benjamin Franklin had in mind in the early days of the American Republic and fought Alexander Hamilton to a standstill on the issue that the people should have the power to create their own money predicated on real wealth. Or does it mean that Spain is being used as a victim by the international bankers as the next example of their vicious inflationary schemes that break nations?

Backed by "Wealth"

The first consignment of "Franco bills," as they are termed, are in the amount of 2,500,000 marks (about $1-million). But here is the crux of the entire issue of debt-free money: These bills are issued without gold backing because the Madrid gold reserves have been confiscated by the Communists and removed to Valencia. They are based on the wealth of Spain.

What is wealth? Wealth consists of the things persons use to sustain and empower life or to produce the things which sustain life.

In other words, the natural resources of Spain such as land, minerals, air, water, forests, sunlight and atomic energy.

The announcement goes on to state that payments apparently were arranged through the "Rowag" organization, a clearing house, which was set up in Germany to foster trade between the Nazis and the Fascist forces. All transactions between the two countries pass through this organization, thus enabling the German government directly to disclaim any responsibility.

Private Firm Acts

It goes on to state that supplies of all kinds sent to Franco are said to be invoiced through "Rowag." Similarly, materials required by Germany, such as ores from the Rio Tinto and Moroccan mines, are entered up on the other side of the "Rowag" ledgers.

The announcement concludes with the statement that the German Foreign Office is understood to have declined to give any assurance of payment to the Leipzig firm contracting the bill printing order.

London banking circles (the Bank of England) contend that this is of minor importance if the transactions passed through the "Rowag" accounts. It is pointed out that it would be impossible to carry out the order without the approval, official or unofficial, of German government circles.

The Money Changer: Oriental Version

Will Alien Bankers Repeat 'Inflation' Trick in Spain?

The word "inflation" means increasing the money supply, whether it be currency or bank credit money, out of all reasonable proportion to the goods and services to be exchanged with that money.

The word "deflation" means decreasing the volume of money whether it be currency or bank credit money, out of all reasonable proportion to the goods and services to be exchanged with money.

The hue and cry of "inflation" that the bankers set up through skillful propaganda is purposely sent out through the newspapers to obscure the simple truth.

First of all, there are two separate types of inflation. One is by expansion of bankers' credit; and the other is by increasing the currency. In other words, the deliberate issue of counterfeit money, injected into the money stream of a nation—as was done during the French revolution, the Russian revolution and in Germany following the war.

English Printed French Money

During the French revolution in 1793, the existing French money was destroyed by the issuance of similar money that was printed in England and sold to crooks to pass into the money flow of France. Seventeen printing presses and about 400 men were said to have been employed in England for the nefarious purpose of corrupting the honest French money with this counterfeit money. By resorting to this counterfeit trick, the private international bankers gained control of the French money and seized most of the property in France besides.

The operation was repeated in 1917 during the Russian revolution. A foreign warship was set up with printing presses which issued counterfeit money by the bale and so destroyed the Russian currency.

Again in 1919, following the World war, the international money lenders plotted the ruin of Germany's money system. By the terms of the iniquitious Versailles treaty, nearly all of Germany's gold was seized, all her colonies and a great deal of her physical property. From 1919 to 1922, the private international bankers had control of the Reichsbank.

Plot Destroyed Germany's Money

They even went so far as to have the banking laws of Germany radically changed so they could borrow unlimited amounts to acquire physical property knowing that the loans would not have to be paid. By their manipulation, price levels were advanced over 500-billion per cent. By destroying the German marks, all insurance policies and mortgages were lost to the German people.

By their skillful propaganda, the term of "inflation" was used in Germany for the financial upheaval. That was a misnomer. The entire debacle was engineered by the private international bankers with their unreasonable increase of private Reichsbank notes. The Reichsbank, which is a privately owned corporation was directly responsible for issuing money in such abundance that the entire banking structure was destroyed and all the money in Germany made worthless.

Does Germany's printing of paper money for Spain mean the prelude to tons of counterfeit money that will deluge that struggling country?

Or have the German financial experts seen the fallacy and gross injustice of the private issuance and control of money and, therefore, set up the "Rowag" organization to counterbalance the shameless manipulations of these greedy bankers?

New Reserve Demands Will Freeze Credit

On May 1, the Federal Reserve Board will increase the minimum reserve requirements on member banks. In some instances these increases will run as high as 26 per cent. In other words, if a banker places $100,000 to the credit of a customer on his note, $26,000 of this credit must be sent to the regional Federal Reserve Bank.

The bankers give as the reason for this requirement the alleged danger of "inflation." The actual reason, of course, is more profits.

This is the second increase in reserve requirements within nine months.

The two increases "freeze" three and a half billion dollars of credit currency. This huge sum is removed from our economic system. By this contraction, there is that many less dollars for circulation to be lent and spent.

The immediate effect is an increase of interest rates on government as well as private loans. It will add at least half a per cent to the rate of $15-billion short term government notes which are being renewed from week to week by Secretary Morgenthau. Half a per cent on $15-billion is $75-million dollars a year for the bankers. Not a bad cut!

Besides the above manipulation, our gold is being "sterilized" while the United States Treasury pays interest to bankers for all the gold that it is compelled to buy.

The Federal Reserve Board controls two and a half billion of government securities which it could sell through its open market committee to reduce reserves, if they are becoming alarming.

The government, through Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, could reduce its working balance by a billion, if it so desired.

Our commodity index is still some 15 points below the 1926 level, usually accepted as normal.

Our volume of business is some 20 billions below normal.

We still have 10-million unemployed and 20 million on relief.

Where does the inflation come from?

Primarily, it is from the manipulation of the Federal Reserve Banks through the contraction and expansion of credit to raise the interest rates so the farmer and the laborer will continue to be milked and squeezed to the last drop to pay for the non-productive fountain-pen wealth and interest of the money-lenders.

Searchlight on the Money Changers

President Roosevelt sent a personal message of congratulation to Edmund Reardon of Cambridge, Mass., vice president of the Union Savings Bank of Boston, who recently celebrated his 100th birthday.

The congratulatory message said:

"To round out a full century of life is a rare privilege vouchsafed to few. And so I want to congratulate you very heartily upon the completion of your 100th year. I am glad to know your health is good and that you are still able to perform your executive duties at the Union Savings Bank. I think, however, that you are entitled to take things a little more easily now, but **I admire your determination not to retire** and your optimistic point of view regarding the future, which I trust will be bright and peaceful."

It must be rather embarrassing to those Supreme Court justices, whom the president is attempting to shelve at 70, to have a banker receive a message of congratulation for the full possession of his faculties at the century mark.

Christianity in Action!

Social Justice Laurel Wreath Is Awarded to - - George F. Johnson

BECAUSE no other manufacturer in America has done more than he in the interests of labor and social justice.

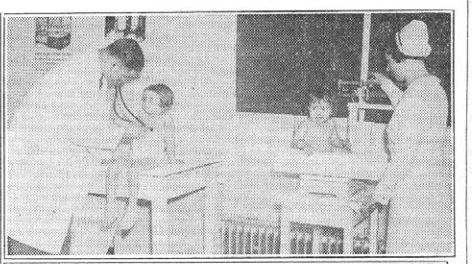
BECAUSE the 19,500 employes in his factories work and live in what is aptly called an "industrial democracy," where labor and management pull together in an atmosphere of real friendship and harmony, and where the relations of both are governed by the Golden Rule.

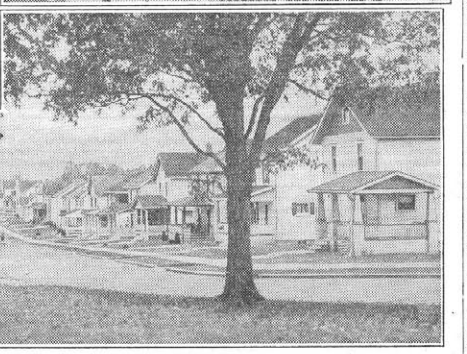
BECAUSE the wages paid in Endicott-Johnson factories are substantially higher than the average in the shoe-making industry. Work is steady so that earnings are insured on an annual basis. Throughout the dull periods of the depression, when many shoe factories were shut down half or all the time, E. J. employes continued steadily at work throughout the year, with four full days a week in the worst times.

BECAUSE there has never been any labor trouble in his plants Sam Gompers, the greatest and truest leader labor ever had in this country, once told Mr. Johnson that he had already given his workers more than any union could ask, and that the Federation of Labor "had more important work to do" than to try to organize the E. J. employes.

BECAUSE, nonetheless, George F. Johnson has no objection to an employe joining a union if he likes and has often said that "most of the improvement in wage and working conditions" have come from the efforts of labor unions.

BECAUSE he builds homes at cost for his workers—comfortable, modern homes that are vastly different from the uniform rows of melancholy "company houses" in other industrial centers. William Inglis, biographer of Mr. Johnson, described the home conditions of E. J. workers by saying "They live in the country, with the conveniences of the city in their garden homes. Residents enjoy all urban advantages, including churches, libraries and excellent public schools; with sunlight and fresh air unlimited; and with plenty of room for children to play and grow up into happy, normal human beings."





Upper left, George F. Johnson, chairman of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company. Upper right, a child clinic in one of the hospitals Johnson has built for his workers. Here little ones are weighed and examined. Experts suggest any needed change that will help them grow stronger. Below, Church Street in Endicott, N. Y., showing a group of E.-J. workers' homes.

BECAUSE Mr. Johnson was one of the first large employers to institute the eight-hour day—in 1916.

BECAUSE he was twice decorated by foreign governments for his forward-looking labor policies, once by Italy and again by Czecho-Slovakia.

BECAUSE he is a philanthropist who has contributed millions of dollars to welfare work, churches, hospitals and other worthy causes.

BECAUSE he lives simply among his employes in an unpretentious home, and joins in all their recreations.

BECAUSE while leaders of government and of industry have been trying, almost in despair, to find a way to reconcile labor and capital, George F. Johnson has not only found it but followed it for 40 years.

AND FINALLY BECAUSE, though 80 years old, he is still active in the operation of his business.

> "I've always had in mind that picture of what a real factory should be — the factory in the country, with the comfortable homes of the workers around it. And it seems to me—always has seemed—that an employer ought to do everything he can to keep his workers well and happy. That's true Christianity. What do we read in Scripture? Christ went about **doing** good. Our business is Christianity in action."
>
> —George F. Johnson.

Harmony Marks Lives of Johnson Employes

Deploring the housing conditions of Endicott-Johnson workers when he first built factories in West Endicott, N. Y., George F. Johnson set about to build a number of small bungalows with modern conveniences.

When the homes were completed he announced to employes in the lower pay brackets:

"You've been paying from $25 to $50 a month rent and getting mighty little for it. We'll let you have a house for $20 a month, which is $5 a month rent and $15 a month put to your credit, on which we'll pay you 6 per cent interest.

"At the end of the year we'll sell you a little home, say at $2,000, and the yearly total produced by your $15 a month, with interest, will be your first payment."

Ponder that, you employers—and your name is legion — who exploit your employes without mercy or scruple!

Ponder this, too: while George F. Johnson **paid these employes 6 per cent interest** on the money deposited to their credit, he now **charges his employes only 3 per cent interest** on loans extended by the company to workers for home building.

Unions Are Optional

The Endicott-Johnson corporation is neither an "open shop" or a "closed shop" as those terms are used technically. There is no organized labor union in any of the plants, though George F. has often said that he has no objection to anyone's joining a union if he likes.

"Most of the improvement in workers' hours, wages and working conditions have come from the efforts of workers' unions and they have been the result of hard struggles," Mr. Johnson has declared. "We don't believe that men should have to fight for decent treatment, and we have always tried to give them that, with maybe something more."

Once when the unions of Binghamton, N. Y., held a big labor rally they invited a large delegation of "E.J." workers and officials to lead the parade.

The last available wage figures of the United States Department of Labor, compiled in 1934, show that "E.J." employes average about $25 weekly — high for unskilled shoe workers. The same class of workers received $14.11 in Illinois in the same year; $16.22 in Missouri; and $21.55 in New York (where all Johnson's factories are located).

Yearly Bonuses

The 19,500 employes have also received profit-sharing bonuses amounting to more than $15-million paid out over a period of years. Workers get average bonuses of $250 each every year.

Another factor to be included in the wage picture is year-around steady work. Still another is the lower cost of living in "E.J." communities—from 20 to 35 per cent less than other regions, thanks to cheaper housing, recreational facilities, "E.J." markets, free legal advice, home-making schools, etc. Medical care for employes is paid out of a fund the Johnsons say they are able to save by greater efficiency methods in making shoes.

In his book about the Johnsons, William Inglis said he "could not get used to the phenomenum of so many 'E.J.' workers in cars," especially as he recalled the sight of weary workers in other manufacturing towns silently plodding home from the factories. Inglis continued:

People Are Happy

"As you go through the streets of the three Johnson communities, see the people in the factories, in their homes, in the movie houses, the libraries and recreation parks, see the girls and women shopping in the public markets and department stores, you are struck by the air of ease and good nature on all sides. . . .

"You do not see dinner pails in Endicott-Johnson towns, for they are as extinct as the dodo. . . . That is because the workers eat their noonday meal, freshly cooked, well balanced and appetizing, in the 'E.J.' restaurants convenient to every factory, where they pay 15 cents apiece. . . .

"On every side the spires of churches appear as often as the stacks of factories. They are of all faiths, and the Johnsons have helped them all abundantly, regardless of denomination. There is throughout the whole panorama a feeling of balance, of harmony, of unity of purpose. It is the symbol of what men working together can accomplish for their mutual good. More than a symbol, it is the visible, living proof of their achievement."

Wouldn't Miss It - -

An illustration of the mutual affection existing between George F. Johnson and his workers is contained in an anecdote reported by William Inglis in a biography of the shoe manufacturer.

Three tanners, caps on heads, their arms spattered with brown, wet smudges, their overalls and high rubber boots dripping, marched to the door of Johnson's office while he was conversing with Inglis. One of the tanners rapped on the glass door of the office.

"Hello, Jim," greeted Johnson. "What's on your mind?"

"Why, we're getting up a clambake Saturday," the man replied, "and when we ask the boys if they're coming, they want to know if you'll be there."

"Sure, I'll be there," said Johnson. "Wouldn't think of missing it."

R. O. Printing Co. 11 Royal Oak, Mich.